FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 083 *27 April 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

ZA RUBEZHOM Records Optimism on SALT Prospects [No 17] AA 1
Teplov Sees Reasons Not To Trust U.S. Over SALT AA 2
'Rejoinder' Scores Anti-SALT Lobbying in United States [Kolin in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 20 Apr] AA 4
KOMLEV Criticizes West's Manipulations at MBFR Talks [NOVOYE VREMYA No 17] AA 5
U.S. Position 'Does Not Facilitate' Early Solution to Arms Race [Gan] AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Military Council Meeting Held 23-26 Apr BB 1
Ustinov Congratulates Warsaw Pact Games Winners [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr] BB 1
Romanov Talks With Bloc Officials on Socialist Competition [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 14 Apr] BB 2
Social Sciences Theoretical Conference Held in Moscow [PRAVDA 19 Apr] BB 2
Moscow Meeting Held To Commemorate CEMA's 30th Anniversary [Baygarov in PRAVDA 19 Apr] BB 2
Academician Gives Details of Dubna Physics Research Center BB 3
Briefs: Bulgarian Scientist Elected BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

WPC Presidium Session Opens in Prague 25 April CC 1
UN Committee Discusses USSR Nonuse of Force Proposal CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Senator Javits' Statement on Relations With PRC Reported A 1
PRAVDA Cites U.S. Congressmen on Results of USSR Visit [23 Apr] A 1
U.S. Supreme Court Dispels Myth of Freedom of Speech A 2
Anniversary of Soviet-U.S. Elbe River Meeting Marked [Kozyakov] A 2

CHINA

PRC Willingness To Operate U.S. Monitoring Equipment Viewed [Zhukov in PRAVDA 25 Apr] B 1
IZVESTIYA Hits Deng Desire for U.S. Arms, Monitoring Offer [24 Apr] B 2

Polish Paper Sees PRC Using Ties With U.S. 'For Own Aims' B 3
Commentary on Beijing's Middle East Policy B 3
Rapprochement With Israel [Glazunov] B 3
'Flirtation' With Cairo [Kulik] B 4
War Veteran Regrets PRC Denunciation of Treaty With USSR B 5
[Movlyayko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Apr]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary Justifies Soviet Warship Presence Near Japan C 1
[Afonin]
Archaic Chronology System Part of Militarist Trend in Japan C 2
Japan, USSR Companies Sign Fishery Contracts in Moscow [Tokyo KYODO] C 2
MPRP Delegation Ends 6-Day Visit to Kirgizia C 2
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 13 Apr]
Ustinov Greets DPRK Counterpart on Army Day C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on First Anniversary of Afghan Revolution Continues D 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings D 1
Taraki on Soviet-Afghan Relations D 1
Revolution's Achievements D 2
KABUL TIMES Scores BBC Propaganda Fabrications D 3
PRC Backing Secessionist Raids in India D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

More on PRC-SRV Peace Talks, Border Provocations E 1
PRC's Border Positions E 1
Vietnamese Delegate's Remarks E 1
PRC Provocations E 2
Kampuchean Agency Report E 3
SRV Restoration Work E 3
NHAN DAN Cited on Kissinger's Support for PRC Policies E 3
Bangkok POST Cited on PRC's 'Subversive Operations' in Thailand E 4
New Malaysian Head of State Sworn In E 4
Briefs: Metal for Vietnam E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Joint Communique on Visit by LCY's Minic Reported F 1
Departure From Moscow F 1
Gierek, Jaroszewicz Receive Kulikov for Talks F 1
Demichev Attends Moscow Ceremony of Polish Culture Days F 2
[PRAVDA 13 Apr]
10th Congress Of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society F 2
[PRAVDA 23 Apr]
Embassy Reception Marks USSR-Polish Treaty Anniversary F 3
[IZVESTIYA 20 Apr]
Gorbachev Delegation Returns to Moscow From Prague F 3
[PRAVDA 15 Apr]
BCP General Services Section Delegation Visits USSR F 3
[PRAVDA 15 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Giscard Arrives in Moscow for 'Official Working Visit' G 1
Greeting at Airport G 1
Dinner in Giscard's Honor G 2
Brezhnev Dinner Speech G 2
Giscard Dinner Speech G 3
Brezhnev at Negotiations G 5
Giscard Honors War Dead G 6
Further Comment on NATO Nuclear Group Session in Florida G 6
'New' Soviet Weapons Discussed [Orlov] G 6
'Not Everything Went Smoothly' [Soltan] G 7
Determination To Arm Unbroken [Sakharov] G 8
NATO 'Charity' to Greece, Turkey Veils Militarist Aims G 9
[Drobkov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 17]
Publication of Brezhnev's Works in Spain Welcomed G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Comment on Strauss' Economic Mission to Egypt, Israel H 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Apr]
TASS Reports Lebanon Breaks Relations With Egypt H 1
Moroccan Government Breaks Relations With Egypt H 1
PRAVDA Reports Developments on Iranian Political Scene H 1
[23 Apr]
Secret Counterrevolutionary Organization Uncovered in Iran H 2
TASS Cites Iranian Tudeh Party Appeal on May Day H 3
Khomeyni Accuses U.S. Imperialism of Anti-Islamic Plots H 3
[Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIYA 21 Apr]
Praise for Two Decades of Active Soviet-Iraqi Cooperation H 4
[Kuvaldin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 22 Apr]
Article Marks Anniversary of Syrian National Holiday H 4
[Alanov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 17 Apr]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'Fraudulent' Elections No Deterrent to Struggle for Zimbabwe J 1
[Korovikov in PRAVDA 23 Apr]
NOVOYE VREMYA Assesses Reasons for Recent Events in Uganda J 1
[Saoyan 20 Apr]
Commentator Assails PRC 'Imperialist' Policy in Africa J 3
[Kulik]
Ethiopian Struggle Against Eritrean Separatists Continues J 4
Soviet Destroyer Briefly Visits Mozambique J 5
[Savichev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Apr]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

CPSU Sends Greetings to Bolivian CP Congress K 1
[PRAVDA 22 Apr]
Soviet Delegate Speaks at Quito Anti-Nuclear Weapons Talks K 1
U.S. Concentrating Troops in Panama To Support Somoza K 2
Cuban Paper Condemns PRC's 'Loyalty to Imperialism' K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kuznetsov Discusses Regulations Governing Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 20 Apr] R 1
World Leaders Continue To Greet Brezhnev on Reelection R 6
Giscard, 'Arafat, Ohira Messages [IZVESTIYA 22 Apr] R 6
Tsedenbal, Mengistu, Al-Asad [PRAVDA 23 Apr] R 7
Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum Notes Shortcomings R 8
Enhancement of Atheistic Education in Georgia Necessary [Editorial in ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Apr] R 9
Brezhnev Greets LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on 50th Anniversary [PRAVDA 24 Apr] R 10
Conference on Communist Ideological Standards in Baku R 11
Yerevan Plenum Hits Ideological, Political Education Flaws [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 13 Apr] R 12
Tadzhik Obkom Plenum Discusses Work With People's Letters [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 15 Apr] R 13
Leaders Sign Obituary of TASS Director Khatuntsev [IZVESTIYA 21 Apr] R 14
Belorussian State Committee Chairman Appointed [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 17 Apr] R 14

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Spring Sowing Campaign Gathers Momentum in All Republics T 1
CSA Report T 1
Effect of Protracted Spring T 1
Warm Weather in Ukraine T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Academician Aleksandrov on Soviet Science's Achievements [PRAVDA 15 Apr] U 1
Soviet Cosmonauts Complete 2 Months Aboard Space Complex U 4

ZA RUBEZHOM RECORDS OPTIMISM ON SALT PROSPECTS

LD261201 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 17 Signed to Press 19 April 1979 publishes on pages 2-3 a special feature entitled "The Soviet Union Advocates the Speediest Conclusion of the SALT-II Treaty, the Deepening of Detente and the Broadening of Mutual Trust Between Eastern and Western States." It is prefaced with the following general editorial introduction:

"The Soviet Union directs its chief foreign policy efforts toward resolving a vitally important task--curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war. The conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II) is bound to make a weighty contribution to this. While strengthening the security of two major states, the treaty under preparation also is designed to reinforce the security of all states and peoples. This is why people throughout the world are following the progress of the Soviet-American SALT-II talks with rapt attention and hopes.

"Thanks to our country's constructive and consistent stand, the SALT-II talks have entered their concluding stage. The new treaty will create for a number of years a definite barrier in the way of further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly types of weapons. Its conclusion will have a beneficial effect both on the state of Soviet-American relations and on the whole international political climate.

"Through its active peace-loving policy the Soviet Union has already achieved a great deal in the way of improving the international climate, particularly in Europe. New evidence of this is provided by the upcoming talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic during the latter's official working visit to Moscow."

Under the general heading "Agreement Clearing the Way To Curb the Arms Race" the feature includes a 300-word CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR report subheaded "From Positions of Realism" on Senator E. Kennedy's support for the SALT-II treaty, a 600-word DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG article subheaded "Dictated by Commonsense" on the importance of arms limitation and disarmament, and the following roundup subheaded "At the Concluding Stage" based on foreign press and news agency reports:

"Thanks to purposeful efforts over many years and the consistent principled policy of the US USSR, which is guided by the interests of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of world nuclear war, the drafting of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is nearing completion. This is now evidenced by statements by official spokesmen for the American administration. As the Washington POST wrote on 8 April, 'American officials have recently been expressing growing confidence that after many instances of unwarranted optimism over the past 5 years the drafting of the SALT-II treaty is nearing completion.'

"Speaking at a White House press conference on 10 April, U.S. President J. Carter said, regarding the SALT-II treaty: '...We are constantly and persistently making progress. There has never been an interruption in the negotiating process, there has never been a setback, nor a delay. Recently, there have been new steps toward finalizing a SALT agreement. There are still a few issues that remain to be resolved, clarifications in the stance of the U.S. negotiators and the Soviet negotiators.'

"Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, acknowledges in an interview published in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on 16 April, despite a number of reservations, that 'the treaty insures great stability and security for both sides, and particularly for us.'

"'I will not maintain,' Z. Brzezinski continued, 'that this treaty will open a new era in American-Soviet relations. I will not maintain that it will put an end to the arms race or even the strategic arms race. But I am certainly prepared to maintain that it will contribute to the strengthening of stability and to greater clarity regarding the future and will play a more effective restraining role. The conclusion of this treaty will have a general positive influence both from the viewpoint of our national interests and from the viewpoint of Soviet-American relations.'

"Earlier, on 5 April, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown had emphasized in his speech in New York to members of the Foreign Policy Association and the Council on Foreign Relations that the SALT-II agreement is of great significance for 'specific problems of the military security' of the USSR and the United States. According to him, 'the emerging SALT agreement with the Soviet Union 'will be the most significant bilateral accord reached by the two global superpowers in the seventies.' [quotemarks as published]

"Asking whether U.S. security and the prospects of peace will be better insured with SALT-II than without it, H. Brown declared: 'The U.S. President and I think the answer to this question is clear. A sound SALT agreement is in the interest of both the United States and the Soviet Union, despite the competition between our two systems that exists elsewhere and will continue with respect to strategic nuclear forces.' The secretary also pointed out that 'if the impression were created that the United States is neglecting or even rejecting strategic arms limitations, our standing among our allies and friends would be damaged.'

"Concerning a number of aspects of the statements by Z. Brzezinski and H. Brown, the Washington POST wrote that 'the "SALT without detente" stance is obviously designed for the conservatives in Congress.'

"State Department spokesman H. Carter reported on 13 April that a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, had lasted more than 1 hour. They discussed, in particular, questions relating to the SALT talks. According to the State Department spokesman, 'significant progress on important issues' was made at the meeting, at the same time he said that the SALT-II talks are expected to be concluded soon.

"As the Washington POST pointed out, 'the final stages of the talks, according to officials' statements, are proceeding really smoothly. "The smiles of Cyrus Vance and Anatoliy Dobrynin were justified," an authoritative spokesman declared, speaking of an important session within the framework of the talks.'

"According to a report in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of 8 April, 'during an unofficial meeting U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance urged television company presidents to give wide coverage and put out as many special programs as possible on SALT-II. The essence of his appeal, according to Vance's aides, is that the SALT agreement is of such historic importance that it will require an exceptional television effort.'"

TEPLOV SEES REASONS NOT TO TRUST U.S. OVER SALT

LD270216 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] For some time, a special emphasis in the campaign against the SALT-II agreement, launched by opponents of easier tensions in the United States, has been made on controlling the observation of the future agreement. Comment is by our news analyst Vladimir Teplov and this is what he writes.

The pretext for the campaign in the United States was the closure of two American electronic surveillance stations in Iran and the main purpose of the campaign is to convince the American public that allegedly the Russians cannot be trusted because they are only concerned, as it were, about deceiving the Americans in a most devious and cunning way and about getting strategic advantage for themselves. And what is the possible attitude to such claims in the Soviet Union? For Soviet people do have weighty and serious reasons not to wholly trust American political and military groups.

One of the latest examples showing the unseemly position of some American politicians and military with regard to a SALT-II agreement are plans known as the (?shell) game. These men are trying, on the one hand, to get maximum control over the Soviet nuclear forces and on the other to simultaneously increase, many times over, the number of missile silos on American territory. In this way, they would like to deprive the Soviet Union of a chance to know whether the United States observes the quantitative limitations on the land-based missiles to be installed under the agreement, that is to restrict Soviet control capability. Naturally this position doesn't give the Soviet people any reason to regard the American arguments about control with trust. As it were, with such an approach by both sides, the possibility is ruled out in general of concluding any Soviet-American agreements dealing with the security of both nations and that would doom both nations to an endless and senseless strategic arms race, to spending an increasingly large share of the Soviet and American national resources on the development and deployment of new and more expensive kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

This cannot be tolerated, naturally. You've got to trust people but check on them, runs a popular Russian proverb. This rational principle has been used when previous Soviet-American accords to limit the arms race were arrived at, including the first SALT agreement. The experience of control over the observation of that agreement shows that the national means of monitoring the strategic arms at the disposal of every country are sufficient to meet their needs.

Some American politicians and military men often claim that the development of American technology and electronics and their use for military purposes is superior. Restrictions have even been placed on selling to the socialist countries some types of strictly peaceful technology so as to prevent the Soviet Union from using new American technological developments for its military objectives. But why cannot the United States monitor observance of SALT-II accords with the help of national technical means that meet the generally accepted principles of international law? Incidentally, agreement was reached a long time ago between the Soviet Union and the United States about not taking steps to camouflage their strategic arms that would make control difficult. Is the (?shell) game compatible with this understanding? The point is, the Soviet Union doesn't have electronic surveillance stations in Canada or Mexico on the borders with the United States and it doesn't demand, as a condition for signing the SALT-II agreement, that Soviet reconnaissance planes be allowed to fly along the northern or southern borders of the United States, that is over the territory of America's neighbors, in order to control observance of the SALT II agreement.

But then spokesmen for the American administration do not deny the possibilities of controlling of a SALT agreement by means outside Iran. As for the issue of control and that of the Iranian surveillance stations, they are being used only by opponents of the SALT agreement in order to prevent the signing of the agreement and a better atmosphere in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Many Americans realize this full well.

For example, analysing the stand of the SALT-II opponents, a Mr (Wighart) wrote in the New York DAILY NEWS on the 20th of this month, that there's the following pertinent question: Are the people who are ready to vote in the Senate against ratification of the treaty really concerned about such problems as verification in parity or are they simply against a SALT agreement with the Russians as such, however fair and suitable for verification it is? Mr (Wighart) makes the reminder that unless the nuclear arms race is stopped and the great powers start eliminating their too large nuclear arsenals, a nuclear disaster will ultimately become almost inevitable.

Unfortunately, those American politicians who try to prevent a Soviet-American SALT agreement under any pretext refuse to see this threat to mankind.

'REJOINDER' SCORES ANTI-SALT LOBBYING IN UNITED STATES

LD261141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Apr 79 p 7 LD

[P. Kolin "Rejoinder": "Their Argument Is a Falsehood"]

[Text] The prospect of reaching a SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States is making the enemies of peace and international detente in the United States undertake something like a propaganda assault.

During a U.S. television broadcast of a 30-minute movie made for the American Conservative Union opponents of the SALT agreement four times urged viewers to send money to the lobbyists who are indoctrinating American congressmen in a cold-war spirit, and also to mail letters to senators demanding that they vote against the treaty being drafted so as to create the impression that Americans "do not want" any agreement with the Russians.

Paul Nitze, leader of the Committee on the Present Danger, met over luncheon with 20 influential Wall Street figures to enlist the support of bankers for his provocative and inflammatory campaign.

But particular zeal is being shown by the Coalition for Peace through Strength, whose leader John Fisher recently declared publicly that his organization plans to spend $10 million on advertising and the publication of literature directed against SALT. A wide campaign has been mounted in the press and on television since the beginning of April. The coalition is flooding Congress with printed material and arranging countless "information conferences" for members of the U.S. Congress.

As the New York TIMES writes, at a recent press conference organized by the Coalition for Peace through Strength several former high-ranking Pentagon employees and retired military men leveled sharp attacks against the SALT agreement which is being prepared. A bulky "document" containing "arguments" against the agreement was made public. The most important reason for rejecting SALT it points out, is the fact that it supposedly symbolizes the "defeatist policy" which has resulted in the loss of U.S. positions in many regions of the world.

Well, the situation in the world arena has really changed in recent decades, and American imperialism is no longer capable of pursuing the "from a position of strength" policy that it likes so much. But are not the diehards of the "coalition" demanding as payment for their more moderate approach to the SALT problem that the whole world suddenly proclaim its ardent desire to submit to Washington's diktat and follow in the wake of American policy? By all appearances, this is exactly how things stand.

At any rate for the time being the Coalition for Peace Through Strength is acting according to the principle "lie as much as possible, and something will stick." It is characteristic that the American newspaper the Washington POST has refuted the "arguments" of the SALT opponents by pointing out here that they have resorted to a blatant falsehood in comparing the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States.

And so, a lie. All the activities of the numerous lobbyist organizations belonging to the coalition in indoctrinating members of the U.S. Congress, the frantic propaganda ballyhoo in the press, the millions of dollars being paid to staff slanderers--all this serves the purposes of political fraud. The diehard cold-war fanatics ought to be reminded of a simple thing--lies will never grow into the truth, even if they increase in size. However many more millions of dollars are spent on such questionable purposes.

KOMLEV CRITICIZES WEST'S MANIPULATIONS AT MBFR TALKS

LD270745 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 20 Apr 79 pp 10-11 LD

[V. Komlev article: "Emptyhanded Again"]

[Text] Another break was announced 12 April at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. For the 17th time the participating countries' delegations are leaving for home emptyhanded.

However, a real possibility for advancing the negotiations exists. It emerged as a result of the initiative launched 8 June 1978 by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The socialist states' proposals received wide recognition. Statesmen and politicians, experts and the press of the NATO countries have repeatedly stressed their serious and far-reaching character and have noted that they take into account substantial elements of the Western position.

This initiative has resulted in narrowing the range of disagreement between the sides. However, the West has still not responded and has focused its attention on the question of the numerical strength of the military groupings' armed forces in central Europe, making any progress at the negotiating table dependent on agreement about that.

The debate about figures has continued without success in Vienna for more than 2 years now. The reason for this is the West's disagreement with the socialist countries' official data regarding the numerical strength of their armed forces in the center of the European Continent. Citing intelligence information, the NATO states allege that the real figures exceed by more than 150,000 men the figures announced by the Warsaw Pact countries. Maybe the reference to intelligence data does hypnotize some people in the West--that is what it is intended to do--but in itself it proves precisely nothing. Facts are needed, or at least explanations of what method of calculation the West utilized in assessing the numerical strength of the socialist states' forces. But the West is maintaining total silence. This position can only deadlock the work once and for all. Good will and the desire to reach an understanding are needed. Otherwise increasingly in-depth study of the figures, LE MONDE has written, will only result in endless "wrangling among experts" and will help to reveal the organizational structure of the forces but will by no means help achieve an agreement on their numerical strength. "The problem is," A. Pawelczyk, an acknowledged expert on disarmament questions anda deputy in West Germany's Bundestag, stresses, "that the figures cited cannot be proved. Moreover, neither side will allow the other to check military garrisons in any area or at any time." Pawelczyk believes that both sides must agree on figures which are acceptable to them from the military-political viewpoint and which could form the basis for troop reductions.

But instead of approaching the talks constructively, the Western countries are engaging in various kinds of manipulations--they are overstating the numerical strength of the socialist countries' forces and deliberately causing confusion over the methods of comparing the military balance of the sides.

One of the methods is this: The numerical strength of armed forces is calculated on the basis of the establishment list [shtatnoye raspisaniye]. But as a rule in peacetime forces are not at full strength, and different states have different manning levels. For precisely this reason the socialist countries have proposed exchanging data on troop manning levels. However, this initiative has encountered no response from the Western partners.

Utilizing structural differences between the armed forces, the Western countries long insisted that FRG "surface-to-surface" missile units be included in the air forces whereas they ranked similar units of the socialist countries' as part of the ground forces. Ground-based [nazemnyye] components of the air defense forces of Poland and Czechoslovakia were included in the latter category of troops whereas all NATO's air defense units were ranked as part of the air force.

These manipulations were resorted to because the participants in the Vienna talks agreed to reduce ground forces alone. As for air force personnel, maximum levels alone are established for them.

Other examples of the use of incorrect methods of comparing the military balance in central Europe can also be cited. For instance, the West loves to talk about the Warsaw Pact countries' "superiority in tanks." However, it "forgets" to include in the total number of tanks which NATO has in central Europe the 5,000 mothballed machines in that region.

There also arises the question of civilian personnel who fulfill in the NATO forces practically the same functions as are entrusted to servicemen in the socialist states' armed forces. And about 90,000 civilians are utilized in the U.S. forces stationed in Europe alone.

The Western concept of "disproportions" which has been blocking progress at the Vienna talks for several years now does not hold water. There are no "disproportions" in central Europe. An approximate balance of forces has taken shape there. This is cogently attested by the official data which the sides exchanged in 1976.

Even Western politicians have repeatedly remarked on the forces' parity. Thus in June 1978 the U.S. President stressed in an interview with the Dallas TIMES HERALD: A great degree of stability exists between West and East in both strategic weapons and correlation of nonnuclear forces in the European theater.

Another thing. The Western delegations in Vienna are attempting to base their concept on a single indicator--the numerical strength of armed forces personnel. In reality that criterion does not play the role which the NATO countries seek to ascribe to it. It is an anachronism in the era of the scientific and technical revolution to calculate an army's combat capability on the basis of the number of bayonets alone. The qualitative aspect of the matter is increasingly interwoven with the methods of calculation and the assessment of the ultimate results.

We are by no means totally denying the importance of the factor of numerical strength of personnel but this factor alone can scarcely form a firm foundation for the edifice which the participants in the Vienna talks must build. It should obviously be a question not so much of a mathematically precise establishment of military equality between the sides--right down to cooks and medical orderlies--as of an accord to lower the level of the existing parity between the forces.

U.S. POSITION 'DOES NOT FACILITATE' EARLY SOLUTION TO ARMS RACE

LD262138 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The U.S. President has sent to Congress a report of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, setting forth the main principles of the administration's military strategic policy.

The main attention in the report is given to the Soviet-American talks on SALT-II. The achievements of agreement on SALT-II, the report says, will help stabilize Soviet-American relations in the military field, fill political relations between the two countries with concrete content and ease international tension. The only alternative to SALT-II is continuation of the strategic arms race which will additionally cost billions of dollars. The risks of nuclear war will increase as a result of this escalation of rivalry.

The report of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency also touches upon a number of other questions directly relating to the problem of curbing the arms race--complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, limitation of trade in conventional arms. It follows from this document that the Washington administration, using various pretexts, holds a position which does not facilitate an early solution of these vital problems.

Thus the writers of the report, referring to an alleged build-up of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries in central Europe, try to justify the tactics of the Western countries at the Vienna talks to avoid reaching an agreement while recognizing that the socialist countries came up with constructive proposals on the merits of the issue at the Vienna talks.

Finally, the report reaffirms the United States refusal to conclude an all-embracing agreement to ban the development of new types of mass-destruction weapons. In the opinion of local political observers, this point in the report reflects the Pentagon's striving to press ahead with the development of the neutron bomb.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD 23-26 APRIL

LD261806 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["Regular Meeting of Military Council"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 26, TASS--A regular meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states was held in Warsaw from April 23 to 26. The meeting was presided by Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

Taking part in the work of the Military Council were representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council studied questions of the current activities of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted relevant recommendations.

The meeting of the Military Council passed in an atmosphere of friendship and close co-operation of the armies of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES WARSAW PACT GAMES WINNERS

LD241447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Encouragement of Games Participants"]

[Text] The seventh friendly armies winter games held in Poland at the end of February and the beginning of March played an important role in strengthening the friendship, international solidarity and unity of the fraternal armies' soldier-sportsmen and helped to enhance the participants' skill. Sportsmen of the USSR Armed Forces were successful in the games. In the 14 sports on the program they won seven first, four second and four third places. Some 28 Soviet armymen became games champions. The best results were achieved by sportsmen from the Leningrad, Moscow, Urals, Volga and Siberian military districts and the Central Army Sports Club.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, has expressed gratitude for the exemplary fulfillment of official duties, the high sporting skill displayed and the great will to win and awarded personalized souvenir gifts to a large group of athletes, coaches and workers in physical training and sport. The recipients include Pvt A. Zavaylov, three times games champion; Jr Lt A. Alyabyev, holder of two gold medals; winners and runners-up in the competitions--Capt A. Ushakov, Sr Lt S. Savelyev, Lt Yu. Vakhrushev, Lt G. Tokarev, Ensign Ye. Sukov, Pvt A. Ardeyev and Cadet V. Artemyev; sportsmen's mentors--Maj A. Akentyev, Capt V. Voronkov, Capt V. Chekanov, Ensign M. Udintsev, Soviet Army employee V. Melnikov and others.

The USSR defense minister expressed the confidence that Soviet Army and Navy sportsmen will continue to bear aloft the banner of army and Soviet sport and will achieve high results in the competitions at the seventh USSR peoples summer games and at the 1980 Olympic games.

ROMANOV TALKS WITH BLOC OFFICIALS ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD241512 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Talk in the Smolnyy"]

[Text] A talk took place in the Smolnyy yesterday between G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom, and leaders of delegations from fraternal socialist countries which are taking part in the work of the all-union scientific and practical conference "Socialist Competition and the Movement for a Communist Attitude to Labor--a Powerful Means of Developing the Masses' Creative Activity and Educating the New Person."

Taking part in the talk were Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Nguyen Tam Ngo, member of the Secretariat of the General Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions; Horst Heintze, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Committee; Ursinio Rojas, representative of the Central Union of Cuban Workers of the WFTU; S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Vasilie Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Central Council for Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity; and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

G.V. Romanov spoke of the main directions of the activity of Leningrad's party organization in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of progress in implementing the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in the 10th 5-Year Plan. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition. Taking part in the talk were Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and R.S. Bobovikov, secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom.

SOCIAL SCIENCES THEORETICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD241629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A scientific and theoretical conference took place 13 through 18 April this year at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute. A report on the subject of "building socialism and topical problems of the world communist movement" was delivered by Prof V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Taking part in the conference were Prof O. Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the SED Central Committee Social Sciences Academy; Lecturer G. Burdarov deputy director of the Party Building Center attached to the BCP Central Committee Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management; Comrade Veszi, first deputy rector of the MSZMP Central Committee Central Party School; A. Wirth, faculty chairman at that school; J. Krempa, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and also foreign Marxists from a number of fraternal parties.

MOSCOW MEETING HELD TO COMMEMORATE CEMA'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD231619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[S. Baygarov report: "Devoted to the CEMA Jubilee"]

[Text] A scientific and theoretical conference devoted to the 30th anniversary of CEMA took place on 18 April in the USSR State Commiteee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Reports were delivered by V. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; O. Bogomolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System; and Yu. Shiryayev, director of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System. The conference participants analyzed the results of cooperation between CEMA countries over the three decades and examined topical problems of collaboration between fraternal states.

ACADEMICIAN GIVES DETAILS OF DUBNA PHYSICS RESEARCH CENTER

LD252010 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dubna, April 25, TASS--A draft plan for the further development till the year 1990 of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna near Moscow was examined at the annual conference held here by the committee of delegates, representing the eleven socialist countries-members of this international research centre.

Institute Director Academician Nikolay Bogolyubov reported in particular the intention to create a heavy ions acceleration complex, the design of which will be developed jointly with the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy. A unique experimental installation--a fast neutron impulse reactor, together with a linear induction accelerator, now under construction, will be used for atomic nuclear physics investigations and the field of condensated media.

Academician Bogoloyubov said the institute takes part in developing a powerful accelerator-accumulator complex in the city of Serpukhov, near Moscow, for accelerating charged particles to several thousand billion electron-volts, and experiments will be subsequently carried out on the complex.

The principal tasks of the long-term plan of this international physics research centre include also the further development of theoretical and applied physics, as well as a considerable rise in the capacity of its measuring and computer complex.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN SCIENTIST ELECTED--Dubna--The Bulgarian physicist Ivan Zlatev has been elected vice director of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute (JNRI). This decision was taken at a conference of the committee of plenipotentiary representatives of the 11 socialist countries which belong to JNRI. Ivan Zlatev takes over in this post from the Hungarian physicist Dezsoe Kiss, whose term of office has expired. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1036 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD]

WPC PRESIDIUM SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE 25 APRIL

LD261708 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prague, April 25, TASS--A session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council opened here today. The agenda of the session includes questions linked with the role of public forces in the efforts to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe in the light of the Final Act of the European conference, various aspects of the world peace movement's cooperation with the United Nations. The session will also discuss the tasks of strengthening international solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, the Arab states and southern Africa.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, dwelt in his speech on the successful 30-year long efforts of the peace movement. He stressed that it has grown to be the most powerful movement of international solidarity of our epoch which, together with other progressive forces, is effectively combatting imperialism and the reactionary regimes, working for peace, freedom and human rights.

The Prague session of the WPC Presidium is called upon to make an important contribution to the cause of consolidating security and cooperation on the European Continent, to the organization of a broad and effective campaign of solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

The alliance of the imperialist states with China, Romesh Chandra said, is fraught with the gravest danger for world peace. All the peace-loving forces must come out in a united front against these dangerous trends and also against a new arms race.

The work of the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council continues.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES USSR NONUSE OF FORCE PROPOSAL

LD201320 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, April 20, TASS--The U.N. special committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations continues discussing the proposal tabled by the Soviet Union that a world treaty be concluded based on the commitment of the states to renounce the use of any armed force, including nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. The idea of such a treaty was put forward at the 25th Congress of the CPSU by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations Organization, said addressing the committee that the world treaty is called upon to give the principle of nonuse of force the form of a specific commitment that would enhance the responsibility of all states for the strict observance of the fundamental principles of international relations.

The treaty would create favourable conditions for curbing the arms race, reducing arms, including nuclear weapons, for progress towards general and complete disarmament. As the Soviet representative stressed, such a treaty would meet the interests of all states, irrespective of the fact whether they have nuclear weapons or not. The Soviet Union proceeds, of course, from the premise that the conclusion of a world treaty shall in no measure effect the inalienable right of states to self-defense, the right of the peoples and states to wage a struggle for the elimination of consequences of aggression and be in no way detrimental to the legitimacy of the struggle by the colonial peoples for their freedom and independence.

SENATOR JAVITS' STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH PRC REPORTED

LD261550 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 26, TASS--American Senator Jacob Javits has urged the Americans to get rid of the euphoria inspired by the speedy establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing last month. He told a press conference that the Americans shall not harbour any illusions as regards the real state of things in China or the home and foreign policy of the Beijing leadership. We must realize, the senator pointed out, that a normalization of relations only enables us to start a dialogue with one of the world's biggest countries and extract certain economic and trade benefits.

The senators returned the other day from China, where he held talks with the Beijing leaders, including PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping.

Javits declared against military cooperation between the USA and the PRC and particularly against the Chinese sounding as regards the construction in the Chinese territory of U.S. intelligence bases for monitoring the Soviet Union. I do not think it to be a sensible idea, the senator said. The setting up of such bases would be an openly hostile act against the USSR, it would have a baneful effect on the entire complex of Soviet-American relations. The senator said that he resolutely comes out against any attempts to play the "China card" against the Soviet Union.

He stressed that in its relations with China the USA shall not rely in "peaceful assurances" of the former, and said that judging by the mood of the Beijing leaders a fresh Chinese invasion of Vietnam cannot be excluded.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

LD261307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--The meetings which have finished in Moscow between members of the U.S. Congress and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies were very constructive and useful. We discussed a range of important problems facing our two countries, and above all problems associated with strategic arms limitation, trade questions and other problems. The talks will undoubtedly promote progress on the path of extending our trade relations and resolving other problems facing us. J. Brademas, leader of the U.S. House of Representatives delegation, spoke of this before flying out of Moscow. He stressed that during the meetings representatives of both delegations expressed the conviction that presently, decisive significance for eliminating the threat of world war and ending the arms race is linked to the speediest conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation agreement. The present visit to the Soviet Union by the House of Representatives delegation is a positive contribution to the development of Soviet-American relations, J. Brademas stresses.

Our talks with USSR Supreme Soviet deputies were constructive and frank and we learned more about each other's positions, P. Gephardt, member of the House of Representatives (Democrat, from Missouri), told a TASS correspondent. Our countries are separated by great distance and perhaps that is why it is sometimes difficult to understand the partner's viewpoint in the necessary way; in this sense meetings like this between parliamentarians provide a splendid opportunity to exchange views. When I return to the United States I will tell my voters about your country and about Soviet people's sincere desire for peace, which I encountered everywhere during the tour of the Soviet Union. It is this--the Soviet people's desire to live in peace with other peoples--that I will speak of primarily in the United States. The next extremely important task facing our countries is to reach agreement on strategic arms limitation, Congressman T. Wirth (Democrat, from Colorado) said. The arms race must finally be curbed. Most Americans favor the SALT-II agreement. If we resolve the SALT problem--and I hope we will--then we will undoubtedly be able to resolve many other problems which are still in our path.

U.S. SUPREME COURT DISPELS MYTH OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH

LD201138 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 19, TASS--The U.S. Supreme Court has passed a decision, under which the judicial authorities have been given the right to search editorial boards and look through notebooks of reporters, and request from telephone companies information about the telephone conversations of journalists. The investigating bodies can now demand from a journalist an answer to the question why he adheres to some or other viewpoint.

The reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press has declared against the arbitrary rule of the U.S. authorities. The committee evaluated the decision of the Supreme Court as a crying violation of the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This decision has finally dispelled the myth of the freedom of speech in the United States.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-U.S. ELBE RIVER MEETING MARKED

LD252140 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov on the 34th anniversary of the meeting at the banks of the Elbe River in Germany of the first units of American and Soviet soldiers on 25 April 1945.

The meeting of Soviet and American troops on the Elbe has become a symbol of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the name of peace and happiness, not only for the allied countries but for all nations. This joint cooperation for world peace is no less important today, especially cooperation in limiting nuclear weapons, preventing nuclear war and promoting disarmament. Worldwide cooperation is also vital to thwart the plans of NATO strategists and Beijing's leaders. These groups believe another world war is inevitable and are working on projects to initiate nuclear strikes and to dominate the world. These plans must be countracted by the joint efforts of all peace-minded people and countries.

Today, on the anniversary of the meeting on the Elbe, I would like to recall what Leonid Brezhnev has said about the need for joint efforts of the Soviet and American people to guarantee world peace. Leonid Brezhnev fought in the front lines throughout the war and was involved in many historic battles of the Soviet Army against Nazi Germany. During his visit to the United States in 1973 the Soviet president spoke to the American people over television. He commented that our two countries fought the war together and therefore our joint efforts today must help humanity win lasting peace and exclude the possibility of another war.

PRC WILLINGNESS TO OPERATE U.S. MONITORING EQUIPMENT VIEWED

LD261123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 5 LD

["Political Observer's Remarks" by Yuriy Zhukov: "The Beijing Leaders' Growing Appetites"]

[Text] There has been a constant stream of overseas guests in Beijing recently. There are currently four American delegations there all at the same time: A U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee delegation headed by Senator F. Church, a House of Representatives delegation headed by J. Brooks, a House Armed Services Committee delegation headed by M. Price and a delegation of American corporation heads.

In this connection numerous reports have appeared in the American and British press stating that Beijing leader Deng Xiaoping is insistently recommending that his guests give thought to far-reaching cooperation between the United States and China. Here the writers of these reports from Beijing make no secret of the fact that he is talking about military cooperation aimed against the USSR.

Deng Xiaoping seized in particular on a trial balloon floated in his direction by Senator J. Biden, a Democrat from Delaware: "Would China," this member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked, "allow the United States to deploy intelligence-gathering equipment on its territory?"

It must be said that in recent days the development of electronic "observation" stations has been a permanent topic in the American press. The point is that the Pentagon and the CIA are extremely disappointed that they have had to remove their equipment directed at the USSR from Iran. The reactionary American press is depicting all this as virtually a national disaster for the United States. Certain smart politicians, including Senator Glenn, are taking advantage of this to intensify the campaign against the conclusion of a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the USSR.

Competent U.S. military leaders, including Defense Secretary H. Brown, are attempting to show that there is no reason to fear violations of the treaty being prepared. Both sides possess reliable national monitoring facilities which rules out the possibility of such violations. But, would you believe it, the racket raised by the opponents of the conclusion of the treaty is continuing and intensifying and is now being used as a cover for the start of overt probing with a view to involving China in U.S. military intelligence actions.

As the Washington STAR reported on 22 April, "after the fall of the shah led to the loss of the bases in Iran, certain intelligence employees in Washington began to speak openly of the desirability of organizing observation (!) from western China." As the newspaper points out, the White House "put a stop to such talk because of the possible complications it might cause." Nevertheless, when a congressional delegation went to Beijing its members strove actively to determine whether China would nevertheless agree to the creation of American espionage centers on its territory.

"One congressman," Washington STAR commentator Henry Bradsher wrote on 22 April, "asked Deng about the possibility of observation. Deng's reply showed he had no idea what the congressman was talking about." Subsequently, however, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee delegation met with Deng last Thursday, delegation member Biden raised the "eavesdropping question" again. "This time," Bradsher points out, "Deng was ready to give an answer."

What was his answer? Deng Xiaoping said that "if the United States wants to provide China with this equipment and train Chinese personnel, the Chinese will use it and share the information they collect. But the United States," he added, "cannot have its own observation stations on Chinese soil."

This reply somewhat perplexed the honorable senators. They had evidently been counting on Deng Xiaoping agreeing to what the now-ousted shah of Iran had consented to: His specialists were let nowhere near the American apparatus. But the Beijing leader has a slightly bigger appetite: He would prefer the United States to simply hand over to China its top-secret apparatus for electronic espionage.

The well-informed British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote the following on this on 23 April: "Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's offer to help the United States...has been greeted with skepticism in Washington.... American officials in Washington stated that China would hardly be a 'neutral filter' in passing on information to the United States."

True enough. The Beijing leaders have long dreamed of playing the "American card" in their political poker game while preventing their partners from playing the "Chinese card."

The State Department has had to publicly dissociate itself from the actions of the senators in Beijing. At a routine news conference a State Department spokesman said on this: "We have submitted [vyskazivali] absolutely no plans on this, and the senators' statements do not reflect any policy position by the administration. We are not involved in this matter." Well, the near future will show how things develop. But one thing is clear in any event: The Beijing leaders' appetites are growing.

IZVESTIYA HITS DENG DESIRE FOR U.S. ARMS, MONITORING OFFER

LD270841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by B. Vinogradov: "Incessant Claims"]

[Text] Beijing constantly displays military appetites and great-power aspirations in its policy. Most frequently, it is true, its large-scale claims remain unrealized, but this, as we can see, does not discourage the Chinese hegemonists. Rather the opposite: It eggs them on.

Yet more proof of this is provided by Deng Xiaoping's recent meeting with a delegation of U.S. senators in Beijing. AFP reports that the PRC State Council vice premier gave his guest "a political lesson." He expressed his dissatisfaction that the United States intends to maintain its relations with Taiwan and urged it to "think seriously" about the question. But when the talk turned to arms deliveries to Taipei, Deng Xiaoping had no questions. He simply suggested that these arms be sold to Beijing, stressing China's strategic significance in "opposing the Soviet Union." But the claims did not end here. It became known that Deng Xiaoping expressed himself in favor of basing U.S. electronic monitoring stations on Chinese territory. The hopes he has voiced are undoubtedly just part of the great-power plans of Beijing, which is seeking to play a leading role in the camp of the opponents of detente. How eagerly it assumes this role! Assumes it indeed... But will it not prove too much to cope with?

POLISH PAPER SEES PRC USING TIES WITH U.S. 'FOR OWN AIMS'

LD261606 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["Who Uses Whom?"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 April, TASS--"Eight years after the inauguration of the process of normalization of Chinese-U.S. relations there are many indications that Beijing leadership is trying to use these relations for its own hegemonist aims in Asia, putting Washington ever more frequently in increasingly awkward situations", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

"The considerable enlivening of Chinese-American relations observed lately and facts that accompany it seem to confirm Deng Xiaoping's credo who declared some years ago that "the point is to use the United States while not getting too much involved". This concerns above all China's activity in the international arena and chiefly its spreading pathological hatred towards the Soviet Union, implementation of hegemonist aims in Asia, activity in the United Nations and enormous economic needs.

"Beijing wanted to use the process of normalization of relations with the United States continued since 1972 mainly to get Washington on an anti-detente course and isolate the USSR in the international arena. The latest visit to the U.S. by Deng Xiaoping was meant by Chinese leaders to serve the same goal. He did not waste any occasion to indiscriminately attack Soviet policy and threaten the Americans with "the polar bear". "An almost paranoid anti-Soviet campaign conducted by the Chinese vice-premier in the United States has not left any doubt that Beijing is striving to revive the cold war course in U.S. foreign policy and that it would gladly form an alliance with Washington against the USSR", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continues.

"After Chinese aggression on Vietnam majority of observers voiced an opinion that Beijing would not venture it without previous normalization of relations with the United States. Even if President Carter is not intending to play the "China card" against the USSR the decision of the Chinese leadership to attack Vietnam immediately after Deng's visit to the U.S. was interpreted as prompted by a no objection stand of the Washington administration.

Who is using whom and who is playing whose card? President Carter, though with some hesitation, expressed his disapproval for Chinese aggression of Vietnam. This was the stand he conveyed to the Treasury Secretary Blumenthal before his departure for talks in Beijing in February. Asked by journalists on his way back to the United States about the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict Blumenthal said that he touched upon the problem several times during his talks in Beijing pointing that the United States disapproved of the conflict and were for the urgent withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam but the Chinese evaded any discussion. It seems that having invaded Vietnam the Chinese no longer needed to discuss the problem with Americans.

COMMENTARY ON BEIJING'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Rapprochement With Israel

OW261525 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Apr 79 OW

[Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Recently Beijing's leaders have taken off their masks one after another.

When Chinese troops invaded Vietnam, they took off their mask as supporters of small nations. When Beijing openly supported the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which is opposed by the Arab world, the Chinese leaders' mask as friends of the Arab people fell off. Now Beijing has begun to fawn upon Israel, although it said in the past that it would not recognize Israel in another 6,000 years. Now China and Israel are closely collaborating with each other, causing some people to say that China and Israel will soon establish diplomatic relations.

Beijing still conceals from the public many aspects of its relations with Israel. Since the downfall of Iran's monarchy, many documents made public in Tehran have shown that Chinese and Israeli secret agencies are cooperating with each other. According to a report in the Lebanese weekly ARAB STRUGGLE, a Chinese secret agency has provided Israel with information on the activities of Palestinian organizations. This means that the Beijing leaders have secretly betrayed the Palestinian people's interests while claiming to support them. Secretly Beijing and Tel Aviv have also established various contacts.

According to the U.S. weekly COMMERCE, an Israeli economic delegation paid a secret visit to Beijing toward the end of March, and at present discussions on trade relations between China and Israel are underway. With U.S. encouragement, Beijing, Tel Aviv and Cairo have concluded a secret agreement on military cooperation.

Most noteworthy is the fact that China and Israel began their rapprochement as a result of arrangements made by the United States. For this reason, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan's trip to south and Southeast Asia drew particular attention from foreign observers. First, certain observers believed that during his Asia trip Dayan might have visited Beijing. Second, some other people indicated that Washington, Tel Aviv and Beijing share many views in common on international issues, particularly on the situation in Asia.

'Flirtation' With Cairo

LD262254 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--Tass political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Chinese deputy foreign minister He Ying gave an interview to the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR. Resorting to the false propaganda trick, now traditional for the Beijing leaders, he ascribed to the Soviet Union all the sins of their own Middle East policy, which greatly damaged China's prestige in the Middle East.

What is the "Chinese friend's" stand on the Middle East issue?

Attitude to the American-Israeli-Egyptian treaty is in our days the real touchstone that shows who is siding with the Arab peoples and who is in the camp of their enemies. And although, due to tactical considerations, the Chinese leadership has not yet come out openly in support of the capitulatory agreements signed by As-Sadat, the words and deeds of Chinese diplomacy show unequivocally that China approves of the treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which runs counter to the vital interests of the Arab peoples. The Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR has revealed that "China was one of the first states to support President As-Sadat's initiatives."

The facts show that the Beijing leadership "sympathizes" only verbally with the just struggle of the Palestinians.

Here is what the Palestinians themselves have to say about Beijing's stand: "China's support to our revolution, it is testified by the PLO magazine SAUT FALESTIN, actually found expression in the delivery of a large consignment of weapons...to the As-Sadat regime". Taking into consideration the traitorous course of the Egyptian president, it is not difficult to guess against whom these weapons will be used...

Against the background of Beijing's flirtation with Cairo, for whom Israel, on Washington's orders, has turned from the worst enemy into a "privileged neighbour", China's previous allegations that it will "not recognize Israel even within one thousand years" sound very unconvincing; indeed, on the contrary, the international press says that behind the smokescreen of such false assertions China is secretly working to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv without further delay. This was written the other day, for instance, by the Beirut weekly MIDDLE EAST REPORTER.

The newspaper AL-KAIDA reported that a tacit agreement was reached between Beijing, Cairo and Tel Aviv on cooperation in the military sphere not without U.S. "blessing". The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI published secret documents received from Tehran showing that the Chinese special services in Iran had cooperated for quote a time with their Israeli colleagues, had supplied them with information on the activities of Palestinian organizations, charged the Maoist organizations with missions suggested by Tel Aviv. Is this not proof of the "Chinese friends'" outright hypocricy?

But facts are stubborn things. They show the Arab peoples that at the present historical juncture, which is difficult for them, China has landed in the camp of the enemies of the Arab peoples. Beijing's main goal in the Middle East is to make utmost use in its hegemonistic interests the anti-Soviet course at the Egyptian and Israeli leadership, to try to discredit the Soviet Union's stand on the Middle East issue, meeting as it does the genuine interests of the Arabs.

WAR VETERAN REGRETS PRC DENUNCIATION OF TREATY WITH USSR

LD261337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Letter from Lt Col (rtd) G. Movlyayko under the rubric "Reader's Reaction": "You Can't Erase History!"]

[Text] Khabarovsk--It was with a sense of concern for the future of the Chinese people that the Soviet people received the news of the Beijing leadership's decision to terminate the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the PRC and the USSR.

I participated in the rout of the Japanese Kwangtung Army and visited a number of cities and villages in north China and saw the jubilant and happy Chinese greet their liberator--the Soviet Army.

In the postwar years numerous Chinese delegations came to our city. The Chinese visited stores and walked around the squares and streets. The inhabitants of our city engaged in friendly conversations with them. In short, these were years of real friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

Wholly and entirely approving the Soviet Government's statement in connection with Beijing's decision, I want to say that you can't erase history! Deng Xiaopings come and go, but the Chinese people remain.

COMMENTARY JUSTIFIES SOVIET WARSHIP PRESENCE NEAR JAPAN

OW261131 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 25 Apr 79 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "Anti-Soviet Clamor in Japan"]

[Text] Hardly a single day passes in Japan without newspapers reporting on moves of Soviet warships and military aircraft--often on moves in regions and waters far away from Japan. Such reports are invariably accompanied by commentaries by high-ranking officials of the defense agency alleging a Soviet military buildup in the Far East. While making this allegation they conclude that Japan should review its military programs and strategy. Leading national activists in Japan are also calling on the government to secure maximum military capability.

This trend clearly explains why all these claims of "Soviet military activity" are being made. Those who make these claims need them as a pretext to justify an increase in military spending, to purchase new arms from the United States or to launch an attack on the Japanese people's democratic rights.

At the same time, many Japanese, while creating a clamor about Soviet warships and military aircraft, pretend that they are unaware of the demonstrations of armed strength the United States is systematically conducting in various parts of the world, including Asia. While crying out that Soviet military aircraft and warships may be using Vietnamese airports and seaports and even demanding that Japan put pressure on Vietnam in this regard, they ignore the fact that for more than 30 years now U.S. warships and aircraft have been staying on Japanese soil and in its territorial waters.

Furthermore, the U.S. forces in Japan took part in the wars of aggression against the people of Korea and against the people of Vietnam. This makes Japan an accomplice in these wars of aggression since it offered its territory for use in the U.S. aggression against other nations. They thus use one yardstick for both Japan and the United States and another, totally different one for the USSR. This virtually amounts to switching responsibilities.

It is clear that the existence of aggressive military blocs, U.S. schemes against other nations and other manifestations of the policy of strength only add fuel to international tension. To those who raise such a clamor about each and every Soviet warship passing through the Korean Strait, we would like to ask this question: Can the USSR be expected to ignore the fact that the Japan-U.S. military alliance exists on its Far Eastern border. It has become absolutely clear that following Beijing's endorsement, the alliance rapidly took on an anti-Soviet tinge. The 140 U.S. military bases [as heard] in Japan located close to the Soviet border but thousands of kilometers from the U.S. coasts, are a plain threat to the security of the USSR.

We often hear people in Japan say that the Malacca Strait is Japan's lifeline because it is a strategic supply route for the nation. However, the Korean Strait could more justifiably be called a lifeline for the USSR, since a navigation route linking the USSR's eastern and western ports runs through it. It would therefore be more natural and more justifiable for a Soviet ship to pass through the Korean Strait, whatever type of ship it may be, than, for example, for the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway to make a call at the port of Yokosuka.

Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, made it clear in an interview with the U.S. magazine TIME that the notorious idea of the so-called "Soviet military threat" is totally baseless.

He said: We are not trying to gain military superiority over the West. We do not need it. What we need are security guarantees. Security guarantees for both sides will increase noticeably if the arms race is curbed, military spending cut and the political atmosphere of international exchange improved. The position expressed by Brezhnev perfectly applies to the situation in the Far East. The time has come for the nations concerned to initiate a debate among themselves on such issues as guaranteeing security, strengthening peace and promoting detente in this part of the world.

ARCHAIC CHRONOLOGY SYSTEM PART OF MILITARIST TREND IN JAPAN

LD241924 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 24, TASS--The conservative majority was able to push through the lower house of the Japanese parliament today the government's bill to legalize the archaic chronology system. The new law means that a new "era" will be announced with the crowning of each monarch in Japan, and the time count will be started from zero. Approval of this bill is but a part of the broad campaign launched in the country by the reactionary circles for the purpose of undermining the democratic movement. Official recognition of a chronology based on the reigns of Japanese emperors is regarded by the progressive public circles as another attempt to revert the country to the road of warlike chauvinism and militarism.

This echoes the recent reports on the exoneration of the war criminals executed in 1949 on sentences passed by the Tokyo tribunal. Parallel with the propagation of the cult of the emperor, the ruling circles are endeavouring to railroad through parliament so-called wartime laws. These laws are needed by the advocates or rearming and militarization as legal grounds for disbanding progressive organizations, restoring the sinister militaristic system. The progressive forces of Japan are launching a massive offensive in defence of democracy, against militarization and war.

JAPAN, USSR COMPANIES SIGN FISHERY CONTRACTS IN MOSCOW

OW261251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 26 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (KYODO)--Two Japanese fishery companies have signed a contract with the Soviet fish export corporation for joint fishing of Tanner crab in Olyutorskiy waters in the western Bering Sea. Under the contract signed in Moscow Wednesday, Hoko fishing and Nichiro fisheries will operate six ships and the Soviet partners two ships for combined catches of 3,000 tons. The joint fishing contract was the second. The first was for shrimps in Sakhalin waters.

MPRP DELEGATION ENDS 6-DAY VISIT TO KIRGIZIA

LD250837 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG report: "MPRP Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] An MPRP delegation headed by N. Jagbaral, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has spent 6 days in Kirgizia. It familiarized itself with the work experience of the republic's party organization in the leadership of agriculture.

The delegation was received at the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. Warm and friendly talks were held with T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The guests from Mongolia visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Talas valley; the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz in Sokulukskiy Rayon; the major distant pastures of Susamyr and Kenes-Anarkhay; the Kirgiz Livestock-raising, Science and Production Association; the Kirgiz Scientific Research Technological Institute of Pastures and Fodder; the Central Scientific Research Institute of Standard and Experimental Planning of Sheep-Raising and Horse-Breeding; and building complexes and installations.

The MPRP delegation was accompanied on its tour of the republic by N.S. Derevyanko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector.

The MPRP delegation left for Moscow 12 April. The fraternal country's emissaries were seen off at the airport by A. Duysheyev, S.I. Ibraimov, N.G. Minich, P.I. Naumov and K.Ye. Pomichenko, members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau.

USTINOV GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

SK262246 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 25 Apr 79 SK

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the organ of the Ministry of Defense, carried today a message Defense Minister Marshal Comrade Ustinov sent to the DPRK Defense Minister General O Chin-u on the anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (KPA). The message said in part: The KPA, which was founded at the time of an (?arduous) struggle for the nation's freedom and independence, is standing in high vigilance at its outpost in defense of the peaceful efforts of a people constructing a socialist society under the guideance of the Korean Workers Party. Along with all the Soviet people, the Soviet soldiers express deep solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the unconditional and complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The message said in closing: May the invincible friendship between Soviet and DPRK groups develop and be strengthened for peace and socialism.

REPORTAGE ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION CONTINUES

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD261822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin have sent a telegram of greetings to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and to Hafizollah Amin, prime minister [as heard] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the first anniversary of the April revolution.

The telegram says: This genuine people's revolution, which was prepared and carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the country's working class, is an international event of fundamental importance. The April revolution marked a positive shift in the history of the friendly neighboring people of Afghanistan and laid a firm foundation for the country's progressive domestic and foreign policy. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is among the number of states firmly proceeding along a path of carrying out extensive revolutionary-democratic transformations in the interests of the working class, the working peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. On this path the Afghan people have achieved considerable successes and are continuing to resolutely defend the gains of the April revolution, repulsing the intrigues of internal reaction and external enemies.

The international authority of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is consistently pursuing an active course of nonalinement, peace and security for all peoples and a deepening of the relaxation of international tension and real disarmament, has increased noticeably.

It is with deep satisfaction that we note the steady development and strengthening of Soviet-Afghan friendly and good-neighborly relations, which are imbued with a spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity. The qualitatively new character of relations between our countries has been specifically confirmed and embodied in the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation, which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries and makes an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the whole world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin wished the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government and the friendly Afghan people great successes in the restructuring of all the country's life on new principles and the building of a society without oppression and exploitation.

Taraki on Soviet-Afghan Relations

LD261704 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--The April revolution in Afghanistan was accomplished under the direct impact of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said today in his speech on the Soviet television on the occasion of the first anniversary of the April revolution, the national holiday of Afghanistan. It is a patriotic duty of all the working people of the country to defend the April revolution, Taraki stressed.

He said that the courageous people of Afghanistan are prepared to give a rebuff to any enemy provocations. People's organizations, he said, helped the armed forces to beat back all sallies of the nationalists to expose the machinations of imperialists and cut short provocations on the part of the reactionary forces of a number of states. "This shows once more that all working people of Afghanistan come out against imperialism, internal and international reaction, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the people's government within the united front, as a single whole", Taraki said.

"One of the achievements of the People's Democratic Party and the state was the drafting of the five-year plan which we have begun carrying out. When the plan is fulfilled our country will have such a high level of economic and social development that will have a great effect on the building of a new society without exploiters and the exploited," Taraki said.

He stressed that the conclusion of the treaty of peace, goodneighbour relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union is regarded in Afghanistan as one of the most important political achievements of the first year of the revolution. "This treaty will strengthen still more the political and economic independence of Afghanistan. At present relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are developing on the basis of brotherhood and equality. These are close goodneighbour relations. We shall strive to further strengthen these relations in all spheres of life," Taraki said.

"The people of Afghanistan," Nur Mohammad Taraki said, "will pursue a policy of independence, non-alignment, social development and democracy, uphold the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence with all states and follow the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

Revolution's Achievements

LD270300 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 26, TASS--On April 27 the Afghan people are celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution. One year in the building of a new society is a rather short period of time. A good deal, however, has been done. The adoption of the land reform law which set the beginning of elimination of pre-feudal and feudal relations in the countryside became an important event. Over a short period of time, more than 140,000 landless peasant families and small farmers have been provided with over [word indistinct] hectares of land for free use. Peasants are uniting into cooperatives. About 800 cooperatives have already been set up.

The literacy campaign is proceeding on a large scale. Over a million working people began studies in the past year. More than 700 primary and secondary schools have been built within the year. Free and compulsory education has been introduced everywhere. The publication of newspapers in all the main languages of the peoples of Afghanistan has been started.

Measures have been taken to improve the operation of industry and to ensure population's employment. The Council of Ministers of the DRA endorsed the main directions of the First Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of the DRA. Its implementation will make it possible to raise the people's living standard and to lay the basis of the country's industrialization.

Afghanistan is a peaceful country which comes out for the establishment of equal relations and business cooperation with all friendly countries.

The more successes the people's power achieves, the greater [word indistinct] they arouse among former feudals, exploiters and reactionary elements that are nurturing [words indistinct] against the April revolution.

Our people are full of determination to issue a rebuff to reaction's intrigues, S. Sher Agha, the mayor of Kabul, a prominent Afghan public figure, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

KABUL TIMES SCORES BBC PROPAGANDA FABRICATIONS

LD261502 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 26, TASS--The KABUL TIMES sharply denounces the attacks by the British Broadcasting Corporation on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its people's government. Of late, the newspaper writes, the BBC propagated false and utterly unsubstantiated reports concerning the "situation in Afghanistan." The imperialist and reactionary circles disdain no means, seeking deliberately to distort the state of affairs not only in Afghanistan but also in other countries that have taken to the road of national-liberation struggle.

The people of Afghanistan, the newspaper emphasizes, are well aware of the progressive socio/economic transformations in their country. They see for themselves how the vestiges of feudalism are being eliminated in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, how the free distribution of land to the peasants proceeds and how other major reforms are carried out. That is why they reject the fabrications of Western propaganda, the lackey of imperialism.

As for the charges against the Moslems in Afghanistan, propagated in the BBC broadcasts, they are groundless. Genuine Afghan Moslems, the KABUL TIMES says, are those who live in their own country. There is no doubt that the hostile elements, coming out against the Moslem working people of Afghanistan, are agents of British imperialism and reaction.

PRC BACKING SECESSIONIST RAIDS IN INDIA

LD261732 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 26, TASS--The Indian Government has information confirming that the armed gangster attacks near the Indian village Vanchti, lying on the frontier with Burma, were made by Naga secessionists, trained and armed by China. This was announced in the House of the People of the Central Parliament by India's Interior Minister H.M. Patel.

Emphasising that this had not been the first Naga gangster action, the minister pointed out that several armed groups of Naga, trained at special sabotage camps in China, had now set up their headquarters on the territory of neighbouring Burma, which borders on the Indian state of Nagaland.

MORE ON PRC-SRV PEACE TALKS, BORDER PROVOCATIONS

PRC's Border Positions

LD262218 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 26, TASS--China continues to occupy a whole number of points and important heights on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Contrary to the actual state of affairs Beijing stubbornly denies this fact, contending that all its troops are on Chinese territory.

In this connection the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam published today documents listing in detail the points in Vietnam's border province that are held by Chinese troops.

As is known, the documents note, the border that the governments of the SRV and PRC had undertaken in their time to respect passes along a line defined by France and China's Ch'ing Dynasty. But at present Chinese soldiers are stationed, for instance, in three former French border posts which in no way could have been on Chinese territory. In addition to this, Chinese troops are entrenched on 19 important heights in three northern provinces of Vietnam. Chinese soldiers have moved border marker posts deep into Vietnamese territory and simply destroyed a number of other border posts.

Tension remains on the border also because of constant provocations by the Chinese side, it is noted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In the period from March 16 to April 23 this year alone, that is during preparations for and after the commencement of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks on Hanoi, 78 provocations were committed on the border, including opening of fire at populated localities and border posts, attacks on Vietnamese patrols, sallies by armed detachments and acts of subversion. These provocations are perpetrated virtually every day. A number of Vietnamese border guards were killed or wounded as a result of these provocations. Acts of arson were committed in Vietnamese settlements.

During the same period Chinese vessels intruded more than a hundred times into Vietnamese territorial waters in the area of the resort Do Son and offshore islands near Haiphong and along the coast of Quang Ninh, Ngetinh provinces and even in the area of the port of Ho Chi Minh, that is two thousand kilometres from the Chinese shores. Many of these vessels were armed and the crew had firearms and grenades.

During this time Chinese planes violated the air space of Vietnam more than twenty times, and intruded up to 30 kilometres deep over the northern border provinces.

The Standing Committee of Vietnam's National Assembly approves the well-founded proposals advanced by the Vietnamese side at the talks of governmental delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and China on questions of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. This is said in a communique published here on a regular meeting of the Standing Committee.

Vietnamese Delegate's Remarks

LD262219 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 26, TASS--The situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border was strained by the actions of the Chinese side, Pham Xien, the leader of the Vietnamese delegation, deputy foreign minister of the SRV, said here today at the second meeting of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks on relations between the two countries.

Now that the talks are underway, he said, Chinese troops have not yet been withdrawn from more than 10 illegally occupied provinces in Vietnamese territory. The Chinese side contimues concentrating more than half a million strong army in the border districts and has moved over ten divisions and great amounts of arms directly to the Vietnamese frontier. Chinese troops continue building strategic roads leading to the frontier of the SRV, fire on Vietnamese territory, violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam on land, in the air and at sea.

For our part we, proceeding from the policy of independence, peace, friendship and international cooperation, stressed more than once that Vietnam is prepared to develop good-neighbour relations with the PRC and invariably abides by the policy of solving all disputes between the two sides through negotiations.

From the very outset of the current talks, Pham Xien said, we have stressed the determination of the Vietnamese people to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their homeland. We do not want war to recur. It is precisely in this spirit that the Government of the SRV put forward at the talks important proposals on the principles of settlement of questions in relations between the two countries.

PRC Provocations

LD251856 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

["Policy of Expansion and Aggression--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 25, TASS--The Chinese side continues to concentrate its troops near the Vietnamese border and to perpetrate armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

As reported by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, on April 17th Chinese troops opened fire at Height 1678 in Ha Tuen Province. On the same day the Chinese side carried out military exercises in direct proximity to the Vietnamese border in the area of Cao Bang Province.

On April 19th Chinese soldiers mined a field in Lang Son Province. Furthermore, mortar fire was opened at Kok Lieu and Kim Tan districts in Hoang Lien Son Province. Several civilians were killed and substantial material damage was caused to the local population.

On April 29th Chinese Army units violated the Vietnamese state border in Quang Minh Province and planted mines in Vietnamese territory 130 metres from the border.

A Vietnamese frontier guard was killed during an incursion of Chinese troops into Cha Lin District of Cao Bang Province on April 22nd.

THE VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports that the Chinese authorities continue to throw up fortifications near the Vietnamese border, to smuggle spies and agents--saboteurs into the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

All these actions of the Chinese side, as well as intensification of slanderous propaganda against Vietnam, the agency stresses, create tension in the frontier areas between the two countries and pursue the purpose of poisoning the atmosphere at the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations.

Kampuchean Agency Report

LD262202 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 26, TASS--Vietnam's position at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks is logical and bears evidence of the Vietnamese side's good will. It takes into account the real situation and meets the interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the aspirations of the peoples of countries of Southeast Asia and of the whole world, says a commentary of the SPK agency.

The people and Government of Kampuchea, the commentary stresses, resolutely support the position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the talks and demands that the Chinese side give a positive reply to Vietnam's proposals. China should fully withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory and respect the territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SRV Restoration Work

LD231858 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

["Vietnam's Firm Resolution"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, April 23, TASS--China continues to escalate tensions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The Beijing leaders are going out of their way to thwart the process of restoration and normalisation of life in the northern provinces of Vietnam.

In spite of the provocations perpetrated by the Chinese side, the population of Vietnam's northern provinces is selflessly working to restore the national economy ravaged by the Chinese aggressors.

The miners of Quang Ninh, members of cooperative farms of Cao Bang, power-engineering workers of Lang Son are restoring industrial enterprises, power plants and farms. Prime necessity goods, medicines, farm implements, seeds and building materials are being transported via mountain roads to the border provinces from the towns and populated localities of central and southern Vietnam. On the initiative of the Hanoi working class a movement to render assistance to the population of the northern provinces has been launched in the republic.

Millions of Vietnamese have received with tremendous emotion the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the YCL Central Committee to transfer 75 percent of the funds, obtained from the all-union communist subbotnik, devoted to the 109th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, to the fund of assistance to fraternal Vietnam.

NHAN DAN CITED ON KISSINGER'S SUPPORT FOR PRC POLICIES

LD261808 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 26, TASS--Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now staying in China, made statements which fit "harmoniously" into the propaganda slander campaign launched by Beijing after the opening of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, writes today. Several days before his arrival in Beijing Henry Kissinger made a sort of a present to his Chinese friends: In Hinovopo in Japan he "morally supported" the aggression launched by the ruling circles of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Thus, we witnessed again a collusion between the USA and the Chinese leadership, a collusion directed against Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries of the region. As a matter of fact, the guest from the USA joined in Beijing's slander campaign and supported its expansionist policy in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN recalls that when the United States introduced its troops in Vietnam the Chinese leaders made it clear to Washington through mediators that "if you do not touch me I will not touch you", thus allowing the United States to go ahead with its war of aggression in Vietnam while they were busy with the so-called "Cultural Revolution". They turned down all proposals by the Soviet Union for united actions by socialist countries, raised all kinds of obstacles to the transportation of cargoes to the SRV, tried to divide the revolutionary forces of the states of Indochina and to subjugate Kampuchea and Laos. Today Beijing and Washington have gone so far.

BANGKOK POST CITED ON PRC'S 'SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS' IN THAILAND

LD241030 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, April 24, TASS--The newspaper Bangkok POST reported with reference to military circles that about 600 China-trained terrorists are operating in Thailand's west. The newspaper points out that pro-Beijing bands in Thailand are connected with the operating Maoists groups that established themselves in Burma's territory. The direction of subversive operations of the bands and groups is exercised from Beijing. There are Chinese representatives among those bands.

The Maoists seek to draw into their activity the montagnard tribes and other national minorities inhabiting those areas.

The Bangkok POST writes that recently an armed band numbering up to 200 men tried to destroy a motor-road in the area of Umphang in Tak Province but was repulsed by government troops.

NEW MALAYSIAN HEAD OF STATE SWORN IN

LD261510 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 26, TASS--New supreme head of state of Malaysia has been sworn in in an official ceremony in the Malaysian capital. The new head of state is Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Riyatuddin al-Muadzam Shah.

Malaysia is a constitutional monarchy. According to the provisions of the Constitution, the head of state is elected by the council of rulers of states for a term of five years from among council members in proper sequence.

Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah is the ruler of the Malayan state of Pahang. Since 1975 he was deputy supreme head of state of Malaysia and after the supreme head of state's death on March 29 this year he was acting supreme head of state.

BRIEFS

METAL FOR VIETNAM--About 500 tons of metal, mostly rolled sheets, were shipped from Kommunarsk to Haiphong in Vietnam on 23 April. A consignment of cast iron is now being prepared for shipping. Since the first of the year, the Kommunarsk plant has shipped more than 2,000 tons of goods to Vietnam. The Vordshilovgrad Yakubovskiy pipe rolling plant has also filled Vietnamese orders ahead of schedule. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY LCY'S MINIC REPORTED

LD262332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the agreement between the CPSU Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee, Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was in Moscow from 23 to 26 April.

He had talks with Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, during which questions of the present state and further development of relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia were discussed.

The important significance of meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY, on the matter of strengthening Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation on the basis of jointly adopted principles was stressed.

During discussion of vital international problems, chief attention was accorded to efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security, deepening detente, ending the arms race, promoting disarmament, and liquidating hotbeds of tension.

Questions relating to strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, and the situation in the Near East, in Africa and Southeast Asia were examined.

The talks, which were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were useful.

Today Comrade Minic left Moscow for Belgrade.

Departure From Moscow

LD260838 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Milos Minic left Moscow for Belgrade today. At the airport he was seen off by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other officials. Marko Orlandic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic [of] Yugoslavia in the USSR, was amid the seeing-off party.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVE KULIKOV FOR TALKS

LD270236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Comrade Kulikov and leaders of the delegations who participated in the session of the Military Council. Comrade Kulikov informed Comrade Gierek about the session, noting that the Joint Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact are creating conditions for the peaceful labor by the peoples of the states of the socialist community. Eduard Gierek evaluated highly the activities of the Joint Armed Forces, which are aimed at insuring security for the countries of the socialist community and for strengthening peace. Jaroszewicz, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, took part in the meeting.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW CEREMONY OF POLISH CULTURE DAYS

LD201037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The Polish Culture "Days" in the USSR to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People'sRepublic, moving testimony to the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples, were held in over a hundred cities in all the country's union and autonomous republics, where meetings took place between the visitors and workers of industrial enterprises and construction projects, and with Soviet-Polish Friendship Society activists, and lectures and talks were held on the Polish working people's achievements in building socialism. The Soviet people familiarized themselves with the creative work of that fraternal country's cultural workers.

The "days" came to a ceremonial close in the state Central Concert Hall on 12 April. Leading masters of Polish culture performed before M[illegible]covites and visitors to the capital.

Present at the soiree were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, members of a Polish delegation headed by Polish Minister of Culture and Art Z. Najdowski, and B. Gawronski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Section.

On the same day Polish Ambassador to the USSR K. Olszewski held a reception to mark the end of the Polish Culture "Days" in the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by leaders of a number of ministries and departments and creative unions, distinguished cultural figures, members of the public, and participants in the Polish Culture "Days."

10TH CONGRESS OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD261457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 April TASS--Loyalty to Lenin's precepts, determination and will to strengthen fraternal friendship in every way and to develop all-round cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union was demonstrated by the 10th congress, held in Warsaw, of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which unites more than 4.5 million people in its ranks.

Taking part in the work of the congress were H. Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish State Council, and other Polish leaders.

Applause greeted the letter from E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the congress participants. Friendship with the Soviet people, the document says, is a fundamental principle of our party's program and the policy of the socialist state and an important factor for the further successful development of socialist Poland and its people. The economic and defense potential and peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, Poland and the entire community of socialist countries constitute a decisive factor today for averting the threat of war and implementing the idea of peaceful coexistence and the principles of good neighborliness in international relations. These noble aims are served, the letter stresses, by the CPSU's historic peace program and the important initiatives of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the activity of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was delivered by J. Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board. A.P. Shitikov, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, presented the society with a banner and a picture showing V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, and F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, true son of the two fraternal peoples and knight of the revolution. The congress delegates adopted a program for the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's activity in the coming years and elected new leading organs. J. Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was again elected chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board, and W. Barszczewski was elected general secretary.

EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS USSR-POLISH TREATY ANNIVERARY

LD231415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 8 LD

[Text] TASS--A public meeting was held 19 April in Moscow to mark the 34th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Poland. K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting. The Polish ambassador to the USSR held a reception that same day. The reception was attended by P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministry and department leaders, CPSU Central Committee executives, military leaders and representatives of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

GORBACHEV DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM PRAGUE

LD230759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Prague, 14 April,--TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was here at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today for home. The delegation had participated in the Ninth All-State Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives and in the measures devoted to the 30th anniversary of the cooperativization of agriculture in the CSSR. The delegation was seen off at the airfield by M. Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials. V.V. Matskevich, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also among those seeing the delegation off. The delegation returned to Moscow the same day.

It was met at the airport by V.A. Karlov and F.I. Mochalin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and others. C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was among those who met the delegation.

BCP GENERAL SERVICES SECTION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD201505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of BCP party workers headed by S. Vuchkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Financial and General Services Section, visited the Soviet Union 9 through 14 April. During their stay in our country the Bulgarian comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience of party work, had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs and visited Sochi where they acquainted themselves with the organization of sanatorium and health resort treatment and working people's leisure. The Bulgarian friends were received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, G.S. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs, participated in the warm and friendly conversation which took place. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

GISCARD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT

Greeting at Airport

LD261750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the president of the French Republic, arrived in Moscow on an official working visit today.

At Vnukovo Airport, decked out with the state flags of France and the Soviet Union, the French president was met at the steps of the aircraft by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1715 GMT on 26 April, also reporting on Giscard's arrival, deletes the phrase "and other officials" and adds the following names to the list: "Petr Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers Boris Bugayev, Vasiliy Garbuzov, Timofey Gushenko, Nikolay Patolichev and Mikhail Prokofyev; Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces and first deputy USSR minister of defense; S.K. Chvigun, first deputy chairman of a USSR state committee; Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France; Vladimir Pomyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Dmitriy Nikiforov, head of the Protocol Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials."]

Among the welcoming party were De Leusse, the French ambassador to the USSR; the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited to the USSR; and representatives of the working people of the capital. An honor guard was drawn up on the airfield of representatives of the three categories of the USSR Armed Forces: ground troops, air force and navy.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing reviewed the formation of Soviet soldiers. The state anthems of the French Republic and the Soviet Union were played. The formal welcoming ceremony ended with a parade by the guard of honor.

French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, French Minister of Economy Monory, French Minister of Foreign Trade Deniau, and other statesmen arrived in Moscow together with the president of the French Republic.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and the other Soviet and French statesmen, accompanied by a motorcycle escort of honor, headed toward the city. The streets and squares of the capital along which the motorcade passed were decked out with the state flags of the two countries.

Dinner in Giscard's Honor

LD261730 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today held a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honour of the president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Present with him at the dinner were the French statesmen who are accompanying the president and the French ambassador in the USSR, Bruno de Leusse.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov and other officials. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 26 April, also reporting on the Kremlin dinner given in honor of Giscard, notes: "On the Soviet side at the dinner were: Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev and other officials." Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 26 April notes that among those who attended were "Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov and other officials," thus supplying the name of Tikhonov. Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT, also reporting on the dinner, omits the name of Tikhonov as being among those present.]

Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing made speeches at the dinner which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD261842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--We are transmitting the text of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the president of the French Republic:

Esteemed Mr President, esteemed French guests, comrades:

On behalf of my colleagues and myself personally I am glad, Mr President, to welcome you to Moscow.

When meetings take place between leaders of states such as the Soviet Union and France, a multitude of questions are found in their field of vision, and these are not narrow, particular issues even when it is a question purely of bilateral relations. Close attention is paid throughout the whole world to the results of Soviet-French cooperation in politics, economics, science and culture. This interest is of course fully justified. Soviet-French relations are developing dynamically and serve as a kind of barometer of detente.

At the start of the seventies the Soviet Union and France promoted a turn toward a policy of detente. At the start of the eighties an even bigger task arises: insuring that detente triumphs irrevocably everywhere on the globe. Peace and detente are political twins. If detente grows firmer, peace will be stronger.

As for Europe, a great deal has especially been done there so that the peoples, who have survived bloody wars, miseries and catastrophes, could hope for a peaceful future both for the present generation and for those to come.

Therein lies the historical meaning of the decisions taken in Helsinki. But such a trend of events must be consolidated, and it is necessary to fight for it. Otherwise everything could be thrown back.

The world suffered, one can say, a shock recently. A major power resorted to arms and invaded a neighboring country while declaring cynically that it intended to teach it a lesson. Although this adventure failed, the conclusions arising from it are very serious. We for our part have drawn them. Others are probably also pondering this.

When attempts are made in any part of the world to put force in the place of right, and hostility and diktat in the place of good neighborliness, then no one can remain indifferent. Peace is a common value. This is what makes the collective effort of states in favor of peace and honest peaceful coexistence so necessary.

We stand for restraint, for a balanced approach. But we also stand for firm resistance to aggression where this proves necessary. This is the stand which the Soviet Union took at the time when the threat of a world war was growing. We take the same stand today.

It is our conviction that halting the arms race, disarmament and detente in the military field, including an expansion of measures of trust, are a common cause for everyone. We are ready to continue considering in a businesslike way all specific proposals directed at resolving this great and vitally important problem. This requires, of course, that the USSR and France understand each other's position better and endeavor to bring these positions closer. It seems to us that with mutual desire such an opportunity exists.

Soviet-French summit meetings, as a rule, bear fine and weighty results. I am confident that our present talks too will be full of content and will be fruitful.

To your health, Mr President!

To the prosperity of friendly France!

To our good cooperation!

Giscard Dinner Speech

LD262350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--We are transmitting the text of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's speech at the dinner in the Kremlin:

Mr Chairman!

I should above all like to thank you for your warm reception and to say how moved I am by the words you have just pronounced.

Responding to your kind invitation and finding myself once again in your glorious capital, I feel joy at being your guest and the guest of the great Soviet people. I am also convinced that our meeting, like the preceding ones, will serve the cause of accord between our two countries and, at the same time, the cause of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The present visit, Mr Chairman, is my second visit to your country as president of the French Republic; it is our fourth meeting, even the fifth if one counts our conversation in Helsinki during the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Consequently, this visit is not an isolated event in Franco-Soviet relations. It is part of a tradition. The present meeting is like a new link in the chain, acquiring its full significance with reference to the past, which it consolidates, and to the future, for which it prepares. It expresses the consistency of our relations and foreshadows their progress.

The consistency is expressed above all in the dialog between us, Mr Chairman, and between the leaders of our countries.

I have just mentioned our frequent and regular meetings, which are exceptional in comparison with all others. I will not be giving away any secret if I reveal here that you and I, Mr Chairman, have become accustomed to exchange personal messages between our meetings on all major topical problems which arise in international politics. In them we explain ourselves without beating around the bush and in essence. This dialog is typified and it is given special significance in comparison with any dialog between the leaders of a socialist and a Western country by the following words: It is of a permanent, all-purpose and personal character.

This is because it expresses on both sides the continuity of a policy of detente, concord and cooperation.

It will soon be 15 years since our governments embarked on this path. At each important stage they have been the motive force of this policy. It is precisely because they have stubbornly adhered to this course, sometimes in the face of contrary winds, that they are with satisfaction today gathering the first fruits of their efforts. Europe has become more tranquil, European states understand each other better, and the peoples are more confident of a peaceful future than at any other time since the end of World War II. If in other parts of the world there have arisen conflicts and there is still tension, these conflicts fortunately have remained limited. Here I should like to use the present occasion to say again that France valued the restraint shown by the Soviet Union during the recent events in Southeast Asia.

I know, Mr Chairman, how much these fruits of detente are the result of your personal activity. This encourages us to proceed further along the path on which we have embarked. The time has come in actual fact to proceed to a fresh stage.

France is ready for this, that is, for a strengthening of the dialog and cooperation between us and for a stepping up of our efforts for the benefit of detente and peace.

Experience has shown the benefit and importance of the contacts which have gradually sprung up between French and Soviet leaders. It is now time to give them a regular rhythm and to enshrine this practice in an official document. This will be one of the aims of our program of cooperation. Concern ought also to be shown that the link between us makes use of every improvement in technology as regards its quality and reliability. It is important finally to lay down for our economic cooperation a framework which would correspond to the scales which we can foresee for the next 5-10 years. The volume of our trade is already over Fr12 billion. We know that it has by no means achieved its maximum potential. I want us in setting our goal of increased trade to endeavor to avoid any underestimate of its dynamism.

Regarding our efforts in favor of detente and peace, broad prospects are opening up for them. I propose, for my part, that we give them three main directions.

The first direction is the consolidation of detente in Europe. It proceeds through the strict fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference; it also (?proceeds) through the establishment of cooperation on the scale of all Europe in those fields where this is useful and desirable, and in the first place--as you have proposed, Mr Chairman--in the sphere of the environment; finally, it proceeds through the careful preparation for the next great meeting of detente--the 1980 meeting in Madrid of the 35 countries which signed the Helsinki act.

The second direction should lead all of us to display concern--within the framework of carrying out our world responsibility--that the spirit and principles of detente be spread to all uneasy parts of the world. Only if all sides observe the principles of territorial integrity of states and respect for the lawful rights of peoples will it be possible to establish peace on just and firm foundations.

Finally, the third direction leads to real disarmament. This means in particular a search for ways to effectively reduce the vast and dangerous stocks of armaments in Europe and to gradually reduce them to a level corresponding to the common lawful security needs of states. In this connection France has put forward a proposal which on a number of points meets halfway proposals made by the Soviet Union. I would like our talks to pave the way to progressive and specific activity in the direction of disarmament.

These, Mr Chairman, are the prospects which my visit aims at opening up for French-Soviet relations. These prospects, I know, meet with your personal concerns because they accord with the deeply peace-loving desires of both the Soviet and the French peoples.

For this reason it is with confidence in the results of our talks and in the further successes of cooperation between our two countries that I raise my glass:

In your honor, Mr Chairman,

In honor of the peoples of the Soviet Union whom I wish peace, happiness and prosperity,

In honor of friendship between France and the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev at Negotiations

LD270840 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Soviet-French negotiations opened in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the negotiations are General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing, other Soviet and French statesmen.

Giscard Honors War Dead

LD271004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is on an official working visit in the Soviet Union, today visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath there. The distinguished guest laid wreaths at the grave of the unknown warrior by the Kremlin Wall, and also at the memorial plaque to the Normandie-Niemen regiment. He observed a few minutes' silence to honor the memory of Soviet and French soldiers who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism during the years of World War II.

FURTHER COMMENT ON NATO NUCLEAR GROUP SESSION IN FLORIDA

'New' Soviet Weapons Discussed

LD261222 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--The TASS political commentator, Igor Orlov, writes: A session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group ended at the American Airforce Base Homestead, Florida. Its key-note was faster implementation of the plans for the modernisation of the nuclear arsenal of this aggressive war bloc, the manufacture and deployment in Western Europe of new types of missiles. Though the session, as usual, was shrouded in secrecy, it follows from information leaked in the press that Washington persistently sought to impose upon its partners the deployment on their territory of various types of American tactical nuclear weapons, specifically, a modernized variation of the Pershing-2 missile with an increased range of operation, surface or air based cruise missiles, a new type of medium-range missile, etc. In this context, observers point out that the Western press linked the recent European tour of U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale with these Washington efforts.

Another fact is also noteworthy: Though the neutron bomb was not officially mentioned at the session, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, who attended the proceedings, said that the neutron weapon still was one of the possibilities in the implementation of the planned programme for building up the Atlantic nuclear potential. Pentagon head Brown, on his part, said that the question of the neutron weapon was still under active consideration. In this context observers note that on the eve of the session the New York TIMES, quoting Pentagon officials, bluntly mentioned the intention of the United States to raise once again the question of the deployment of American neutron weapon in Western Europe.

The Pentagon, of course, understands that implementation of such dangerous plans inevitably would spark off another explosion of indignation of world opinion, above all, West European; Pentagon circles are aware, UPI reports, that the West European leaders will have to make their way through big political mine fields in the discussion of questions related to nuclear arms.

What way out of the situation do the apostles of the neutron bomb see? The prescription is the old one: shop-worn concoctions on a mythical "Soviet menace", all kind of inspired versions alleging that the USSR is deploying some "new types" of arms in the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, etc.

Some people in the West even tried to name such "new types" of missiles, quoting some "sources", though it is clear that bluntly speaking, such sources are the misinformation spreaders from the CIA.

In doing so, they deliberately hush up the fact that it was precisely the Soviet Union that advanced the idea of freezing the level of the armed forces of the sides pending the Vienna talks on a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It was also precisely the Soviet Union that proposed an absolutely concrete solution to the problem of banning the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation. If someone in the United States and other NATO countries is so afraid of notorious "new types" of Soviet weapons, why don't they accept the Soviet proposal?

The results of the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group confirmed once again that certain Western quarters, not interested in detente, still seek to reduce the matter to spiralling the arms race, to the revival of dangerous plans linked with the manufacture and proliferation of the barbarous neutron weapon, behind a screen of lies and concoctions on a nonexisting "Soviet menace." The peoples of Europe, however, do not want to convert their countries into "powder kegs" to please the translantic militarist. They are fully resolved to bar the road to the dangerous Pentagon plans.

'Not Everything Went Smoothly'

LD261528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Yuriy Soltan Washington dispatch]

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has been in conference for 2 days at the U.S. Homestead Air Force Base in Florida. Taking part in the conference were NATO Secretary General Luns; General Haig, supreme commander of the bloc's allied forces in Western Europe; U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown; and the defense ministers of Canada, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey and the FRG.

The consultations were secret, but as has been made known, chief attention was devoted to plans for the modernization of NATO nuclear missile strength in Western Europe. The tone of the conference was set by Pentagon chief Harold Brown. He did not omit on this occasion the (?various) assertions about an imaginary Soviet military threat, calling upon the NATO countries not to spare means or effort to further arm Western Europe with nuclear weapons.

It was proposed to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles and also ground-based cruise missiles, which could strike the Soviet Union, on the territory of the West European NATO members. Each of these systems will cost the taxpayer at least $5 billion, according to preliminary estimates.

If one is to believe the U.S. defense secretary, the conference did not discuss the issue of neutron warheads. But, qualifying the former's statement, NATO Secretary General Luns said that the variant of deploying neutron weapons in Western Europe remains in force.

Judging by press reports, not everything went smoothly at the conference. Fears are being expressed that plans for the development of new, costly and more destructive systems of nuclear missile weapons will evoke serious dissatisfaction among the West European public, which is still expecting from the NATO leaders a sensible answer to the Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a nonaggression pact between the European countries.

However, the corresponding plans for deployment in Western Europe of new systems of nuclear missile weapons were approved, in principle, and the corresponding recommendations will be conveyed to the NATO Defense Committee, which will discuss them in mid-May. Over the last year, under pressure from the United States, the NATO countries have increased their military expenditure by a total of 3 percent. This expenditure now exceeds $200 billion. And further expansion of the bloc's nuclear missile potential is being planned again. The United States is urging its West European partners onto this dangerous path.

Determination To Arm Unbroken

DW270859 Moscow in German to Germany 1743 GMT 25 Apr 79 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] The opinion that armament and disarmament are two equal elements of security policy is being disseminated by NATO diplomats in Brussels. This view also finds ardent advocates on the Rhine, especially in the Foreign Ministry. But to what extent does this view correspond to the reality of the policy actually pursued by the NATO countries?

This thesis, which is also advocated in Bonn's Foreign Ministry, thus interprets armament and disarmament as two pillars, two equal pillars, of one and the same NATO security policy. Consequently they seek to achieve the objective of security by posing for themselves a dual task: armament and disarmament.

Are these two goals really equal or are they at odds with each other? So far NATO and the Bonn government have been pursuing an incessant armament policy. This armament policy [word indistinct] and of the past year on the basis of the political accord in NATO was given additional uplift. At two NATO summit meetings the bloc agreed to expand its military strength on two levels: First, a number of short-term measures was decided, especially with respect to the reserve inventories. Secondly, 10 long-term programs were tackled. These are aimed at putting NATO and the Federal Republic into a position to plan and implement the arms program in NATO and on the Rhine for a decade or even longer ahead. It is also important that Bonn has undertaken to implement annual increases in arms expenditures by a real 3 percent a year in 1979-1984. All told, this is an unequivocal program of armament for many years to come.

Since armament and disarmament are taken to be equal elements of one and the same security policy the question becomes obvious: Are the people in Bonn prepared to make some cuts in the aforementioned program? This would be in keeping with the joint Soviet-West German declaration of last May, which emphasizes that agreement on further steps in disarmament and arms limitation must be accelerated so that the process of detente will not be impaired but complemented by developments in the military sector.

Well, there are indications that Bonn proposes to continue the aforementioned armament program without any cuts. Time and again the protestations are advanced that the Federal Government will live up to the commitments undertaken. In Vienna, too, there are no indications that Bonn is prepared to participate with its armed forces in reductions by the direct participants in the negotiations.

The question now is this: If not in the field of conventional weapons, of what could the equal element of disarmament consist when the thesis says that armament and disarmament are equal elements? Perhaps in the field of nuclear weapons? Do they want to practice the equal element of disarmament in this sphere?

At the moment the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is discussing proposals concerning the modernization of the nuclear weapons systems and their deployment in the NATO countries, also at its meeting in the United States. These involve the neutron weapon but also the medium-range missiles and corresponding cruise missiles as recently confirmed by General Haig, for instance.

Pertinent Bonn quarters are convinced--FRG bourgeois papers report--that what matters in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is not to reduce the proposals concerning the modernization of the nuclear weapons and suggest these weapons for the disarmament negotiations. Thus, the Nuclear Planning Group is not concerned with disarmament but with proposals concerning new nuclear weapons systems with which the NATO countries will be blessed. The determination to continue armament with nuclear weapons thus is unbroken, as is the will to arm the NATO countries with constantly newer and more destructive conventional weapons. The consequences of this policy are strictly at odds with any serious peace policy.

NATO 'CHARITY' TO GREECE, TURKEY VEILS MILITARIST AIMS

LD261241 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 20 Apr 79 pp 10-11 LD

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "NATO Philanthropists"]

[Text] Athens--Everyone is accustomed to seeing NATO Secretary General J. Luns in one role: Atlantic "hawk" calling for new militarist preparations and new military appropriations.

And so J. Luns' appearance at the NATO gathering at the end of last year in the role of a philanthropist concerned for the good of his impoverished allies was all the more surprising. And although J. Luns' "assumption" of his new role was sporadic, his remarks did not pass unnoticed. How could it be otherwise when he publicly urged NATO to give economic and financial aid to Portugal, Turkey and Greece?

Considerable time has passed since then. The financial aid discussed at the Western leaders' meeting has not poured into Turkey, which is experiencing serious difficulties. Western bankers and industrialists are in no hurry to do any favors for Greece either. As statistics testify, the Turkish and Greek deficits in trade with the West increased considerably in the first months of this year. Inflation intensified and currency reserves decreased. The West is attempting to dictate its economic terms to Ankara and has sought one-sided advantages at the negotiations on Athens' entry into the Common Market--the treaty on Greece's entry into the EEC will be signed at the end of May.

Nevertheless, the NATO do-gooders have every reason to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. On the initiative of J. Luns a conference of experts has been held in Brussels to determine the size of the necessary military aid and the conditions for granting it. There has been a succession of high-ranking visitors, including special Pentagon delegations, to Greece, which they want to return to the NATO military organization, and to Turkey where they want to suppress the anti-NATO opposition.

Nor are the other allies lagging behind the Americans. NATO's strong interest is dictated by attempts to strengthen its military positions in the Eastern Mediterranean. The U.S. Congress has started discussing a plan for military aid to Turkey and Greece of $300 million and $160 million respectively. Speaking to legislators, State Department adviser M. Nimitz declared: The United States is intensifying its efforts to involve the Greek Armed Forces in NATO on a basis which satisfies Greece and the alliance. [paragraph continues]

M. Nimitz praised the present level of military links between Washington and Athens, stressing that the American bases in Greece continue to operate in full collaboration with the authorities. The State Department adviser also pointed out that Turkey and Greece are becoming increasingly important for the West in connection with the events in Iran and other countries.

The Greek and Turkish public are well aware of the threat to their security and peace in the Mediterranean posed by the militarists' pressure. In a statement about a message from J.Carter, Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, which is the second biggest party in Parliament, urged the government not to yield to U.S. pressure. NATO is an alliance which not only does not defend our borders but, on the contrary, undermines our national independence and territorial integrity, he stressed. RIZOSPASTIS, organ of the communist Party of Greece Central Committee, has pointed out: After the disintegration of CENTO the United States is attempting to strengthen NATO's role as a gendarme in the Near and Middle East. "This means," the newspaper continued, "that small NATO countries such as Greece risk becoming involved against their will in a very dangerous adventure for the sake of U.S. 'vital interests' in these regions."

NATO's "charity" is a thinly veiled attempt by the North Atlantic strategists to start a new round of militarist preparations in the Mediterranean, to drag Turkey and Greece still deeper into them and to strengthen their military positions on the approaches to the Near East and in the immediate vicinity of borders with socialist countries.

PUBLICATION OF BREZHNEV'S WORKS IN SPAIN WELCOMED

LD191916 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, April 19, TASS--The collection of Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences including the works "Malaya Zemlya" (Little Land), "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" has been presented to the Spanish public in an official ceremony here. The collected works issued in a large number of copies in the Spanish language by the R.M. Editor publishing house has aroused a great interest in the country. Its publication is evaluated here as a signal event, which will contribute to a further strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Spain. The publication of reminiscences by Leonid Brezhnev is an important factor in a further rapprochement of our two peoples, said R. Mendoza, publisher of the collected works.

It is an exceptionally important book, said prominent public figure and writer, member of the Royal Spanish Academy F. Diazplaja. It helps understand better the Soviet Union, its people, the possibilities for the development of cooperation between our countries. All of the three works, S. Diaz-Plaja went on to say, are united by the idea of profound humaneness of the Soviet people, its readiness for self-sacrifice, for the sake of the homeland. A. Hernandez Fil, noted public and political figure, pointed out that Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences are not of a personal character. Their hero, he said, is people, with which the whole life of the author is inseparably connected. We can see in the reminiscences that Leonid Brezhnev devotes all of his life to the service of the society and shares in all of its interests. One can understand why he says so sincerely and with such firm conviction that "there must be no war ever".
The ceremony of presentation of the collected works was attended by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain S. Carrillo and members of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, members of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party A. Gerra, L. Janez, General Secretary of the Trade Union Confederation of the Working Commissions M. Camacho, other noted political and public figures and creative intellectuals.

COMMENT ON STRAUSS' ECONOMIC MISSION TO EGYPT, ISRAEL

LD260751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The Day Worldwide" feature prepared by V. Petrusenko: "Petitioners..."]

[Text] The U.S. Congress is considering the administration's request for the appropriation of more than $8 billion for economic and military "aid" to foreign states. The lion's share of this "aid" is intended for Israel and Egypt which have proved their worth as outposts of American imperialism in the Near East. But even those funds seemed inadequate to some people in Washington. As is well known, the U.S. administration has requested an extra $4.8 billion from Congress as an incentive for Tel Aviv and Cairo and as payment for the separate "peace" treaty which they signed. This high cost of "peace" has perplexed many Washington legislators. In order to persuade dissenters, the White House has sent to Egypt and Israel an economic mission headed by R. Strauss which is supposed to submit a "justification" of the astronomical sums which have been requested. And now the mission has acquired its first "argument": A statement by Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin who, REUTER reports, has asked that "aid be given to the Egyptian economy." An ostentatious gesture! Of course, Begin did not forget Israel but his emphatic concern for As-Sadat's regime particularly moved the legislators on Strauss' mission. And not only moved them but also increased the chances that the request for "aid" will be approved in Congress where the Israeli lobby enjoys great influence. Tel Aviv's petition regarding Egyptian affairs has once again stressed the growing closeness of the separatists and their intention of playing the role of loyal imperialist gendarmes in the Near East.

TASS REPORTS LEBANON BREAKS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD261414 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 26, TASS--The Government of Lebanon today announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry said that this step had been taken in conformity with the decisions of the Baghdad conference of foreign and economics ministers of Arab countries on the proclamation of economic and political sanctions against the As-Sadat regime, which had signed a separate treaty with Israel. Lebanon is the seventh Arab state to break off diplomatic relations with Cairo. Earlier the severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt was announced by the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Mauritania.

MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD270717 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, April 27, TASS--The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt. A statement to this effect is contained in the communique of the State Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco broadcast on Rabat Radio. The communique stresses that this step has been taken in conformity with the resolutions of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and economics ministers in answer to the signing by Sadat of the separate treaty with Israel.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS ON IRANIAN POLITICAL SCENE

LD261233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 22 April, TASS--It has become known here that M. Bazargan has assumed the post of Iranian foreign minister in addition to the post of head of the Provisional Government.

He replaced K. Sanjabi, who resigned. However, since the prime minister is very busy practical leadership of the foreign ministry will be carried out by M. Bazargan's deputy, I. Yazdi.

Ayatollah Taleqani has made a statement on the need to grant Iranian communists the right to engage freely in political activity in the country. The Iranian revolution, Taleqani said, speaking in the city of Qom, is not completed yet, inasmuch as the problem of unemployment and certain economic difficulties artificially created by our enemies are still unresolved.

Clashes have occurred in Iranian Kordestan between representatives of different religious and political groupings. The cause was the firing by unknown persons on participants in a meeting organized by supporters of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran in Naqedeh on the occasion of the opening of a party section in that city. As the press reports, dozens of people were killed during the clashes and about 100 injured.

In Tehran itself, as the newspaper KAYHAN reports, people were killed as a result of an armed clash between members of two "Islamic revolutionary committees."

Meanwhile the Tehran prosecutor has ordered the confiscation of all bank accounts belonging to members of the shah's parliament, which was dissolved in February.

Iran radio reported the execution in the city of Khorramshahr of a major in the shah's army guilty of violent reprisals against demonstrators. Since the February revolution a total of 148 henchmen of the shah's regime have been executed.

As the newspaper AYANDEGAN writes, the Iranian Foreign Ministry has warned the United States that the passports of the shah and members of his family and entourage have lost their legal validity.

SECRET COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION UNCOVERED IN IRAN

LD261928 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, April 26, TASS--A secret counterrevolutionary organization numbering up to 2,000 members has been uncovered in Iran, Sh. Mojabi, Ayatollah Khomeyni's advisor, said in a REUTER interview. The organization was led by Iranians connected with the CIA. Sh. Mojabi said that up to ten "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" are killed in Tehran daily. He blamed this on agents of the secret police SAVAK who continue their counterrevolutionary activities in a number of districts of the country.

To cut short activities by reactionary elements and to further normalize life, Police Chief Mojallali said at a press conference in Tehran, a new national police will be established in Iran. It will enroll former policemen with an unstained reputation and about 4,000 "Guards of the Islamic Revolution". The new formations will also keep watch over the observance of the laws of the republic and maintain public order in the cities. In rural localities, maintenance of public order will be the responsibility of gendarme troops.

News agencies report a tense situation in the Iranian city of Nagadeh where armed clashes continue between different religious and political groupings. At least 500 persons have been killed over the last six days. Thousands of Kurdish families have left the city and moved to Mahabad and neighboring villages. A spokesman of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran urged the government to send a special commission to the district for talks before the situation has escalated into "a really dangerous conflict."

A delegation of Arabs residing in Khuzistan Province arrived in Tehran today at the invitation of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. They are to hold talks with the political and religious leaders of Iran concerning a change of the legal status of Arabs and elimination of discrimination against this national minority.

TASS CITES IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY APPEAL ON MAY DAY

LD261932 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 26, TASS--The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) has published an appeal to all the Iranian working people in connection with the approaching May Day holiday. For the first time, the document stresses, this day is being observed in Iran in conditions of freedom, won after long years of struggle against the shah regime. The working people can take pride in the fact that they have played the decisive role in achieving this freedom.

After the victory of the first stage of the anti-imperialist and democratic revolution, the appeal notes, new tasks have arisen before the Iranian working people. They include, first and foremost, the tasks of doing away with the domination of imperialism in the economic, political, military and cultural spheres, abrogation of onerous treaties with the imperialist states, nationalization of industrial, agricultural and financial associations.

An important task also is that of liquidating completely the remnants of the overthrown regime by purging the state apparatus, army, police and other institutions of pro-shah elements and SAVAK agents, disclosing and punishing persons charged with betrayal of the people's interests and plunder of Iran's national wealth.

Among the principal tasks confronting the Iranian working people, the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party points to the need of campaigning for democratic rights and freedoms, primarily, for the freedom of speech, press, assembly and activity of workers' trade unions and political parties, as well as guaranteeing of national rights to all the nationalities inhabiting Iran.

The main economic demand at the present stage, the appeal stresses, is, as before, to raise the living standards of the working people. This can be achieved by fixing proper minimum subsistence-level wages, provision of housing, free-of-charge medical care, guaranteeing legally the right to work and to annual leaves.

The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran urges the Iranian working people to unite in the struggle for broadening the gains of the revolution, comes out for the creation of a united people's front.

KHOMEYNI ACCUSES U.S. IMPERIALISM OF ANTI-ISLAMIC PLOTS

LD241323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] The enemies of the Iranian revolution are trying in vain to retard and reverse its development. This was spoken of by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, speaking in the city of Qom.

Ayatollah Khomeyni sharply criticized "American elements" who are supporting the internal enemies of the Islamic Republic in Iran. "They seek to sow chaos and discord among various groups of the Iranian people with the aim of destroying revolutionary gains," Ayatollah Khomeyni noted.

"I have sufficient grounds to assert that many of the plots against the Islamic revolution are the work of American imperialism," A. Akhmedzyanov, our correspondent in Tehran, reports. The speaker called on Iranians to be vigilant, to watch the intrigues of American imperialism closely and to strengthen their unity and cohesion in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution.

PRAISE FOR TWO DECADES OF ACTIVE SOVIET-IRAQ COOPERATION

LD271023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[G. Kuvaldin article: "USSR-Iraq: In Mutual Interests"]

[Text] The Soviet-Iraqi Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation met again in Baghdad recently. It ended in the signing of a protocol on the further development of cooperation between the two countries in various technical and economic spheres.

The first agreement on establishing broad economic ties between the Soviet Union and Iraq was signed about 20 years ago. In the years that followed, cooperation between the two countries steadily broadened, was enriched with the new forms and became increasingly effective. Now, with the Soviet Union's assistance, over 100 projects have been commissioned or are being constructed in Iraq. They include projects of great importance to the country's economy such as the northern Rumaylah oilfield, with an annual output of 42 million tons of oil, the 38-kilometer canal linking Lake Tharthar and the Euphrates and the hydroelectric power complex at Al-Hadithah--one of the biggest in the Near East. Glass, electrical engineering, pharmaceutical and a number of other industrial sectors have been created with Soviet help. Thousands of Iraqi technical specialists, essential to the Iraqi economy, have been trained at educational centers in Baghdad, Al-Kut, Al-Iskandariyah and Al-Fallujah and also in the USSR.

Soviet assistance contributes to the successful solution of important tasks of the 5-year plan for the development of Iraq in 1976-1980. They include the further strengthening of the state sector, the equalization of the development levels of different parts of the country, a stable, high rate of industrialization, the harmonious development of agriculture and the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq is a sound basis for the successful development of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. Two decades of active Soviet-Iraqi cooperation has convincingly demonstrated its effectiveness and mutually advantageous character and have shown that it is fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries' peoples.

ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SYRIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD251051 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 April 79 p 3 LD

[A. Alanov article: "Following a Progressive Course"]

[Text] On 17 April the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) celebrates its national holiday. On this day 33 years ago the last foreign soldier left its land and a new page was opened in the country's history.

After the left wing of the Ba'th Party came to power in 1966 and the "corrective" movement came to power in 1970, the progressive trends in domestic and foreign policy strengthened still further. Steps then were taken to consolidate the efforts of the progressive political parties and organizations on the fulfillment of the program of profound socioeconomic transformations outlined by the new Syrian leadership.

In its practical activity aimed at all-round national development, the Syrian Government pays great attention to questions of the development of the economy. The latest 5-year plan, for 1976-1980, provides for an annual production growth of 12 percent. The extensive opening up of new land, the development of agriculture, the infrastructure and of the extraction of and prospecting for, oil and gas, and the construction of new industrial enterprises are planned.

The dominant positions in the economy are firmly occupied by the state sector which accounts for over 65 percent of the GNP while in industry it plays an even more substantial role. The Syrian leadership is firmly convinced that only the state sector can undertake the solution of the tasks of overcoming the centuries-old backwardness and creating a firm economic basis in the country.

Soviet-Syrian technical and economic cooperation plays a large part in the development of the key sectors of the national economy. With the Soviet Union's assistance the largest hydroelectric power station in the Near East has been constructed on the Euphrates, not only providing the country with electricity but also supplying current to neighboring Arab countries. With the aid of Soviet petroleum industry workers the Syrians were the first to begin the independent working of the deposits of "black gold" in this oil-rich region. In different parts of Syria Soviet and Syrian railroad workers are working side by side to insure that mainline railways link individual regions of the country and turn it into a unified production and economic complex. Thousands of Syrians have acquired specialties at joint cooperation projects while others have become engineers and doctors, agronomists and journalists on graduating from Soviet VUZes.

Advocating peace, disarmament and the solution of all international conflicts by peaceful means, the republic has for many years been obliged to repel the agressive aspirations of Israel and of the United States which is backing Israel. Syria's firm and principled position is based on the fact that peace in this region is impossible without insuring all necessary elements for this, primarily the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state.

From the very start of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks under U.S. aegis, the SAR has criticized the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist course. It exposes the U.S.-Israeli plans and wages a resolute struggle against the anti-Arab "peace" treaty recently signed in Washington. As SAR Deputy Prime Minister J. Shayya stated, "we must now exert considerable efforts to frustrate the hostile plans. We must mobilize ourselves and reject everything contained in the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty with all its ensuing consequences."

It is precisely toward consolidating the positions of the progressive Arab regimes in the face of the dangerous maneuvers around a Near East settlement and toward consolidating their efforts aimed at frustrating imperialist plans that the SAR was one of the creators of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which includes the progressive Arab states in its ranks.

Together with Iraq the SAR actively advocated that the Baghdad conference of the Arab countries' economy and foreign affairs ministers adopt decisions on political and economic sanctions against Egypt which has concluded a separate treaty with Israel.

Syria is now laying the firm foundation for its future.

'FRAUDULENT' ELECTIONS NO DETERRENT TO STRUGGLE FOR ZIMBABWE

LD261041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Valentin Korovikov commentary: "At Gunpoint"]

[Text] The "elections" to the new Parliament which were organized by the racist regime in Rhodesia took place over 5 days. The Smith clique needed that long in order--with the aid of threats, force and deceit--to bring to the polling booths as many Africans as possible. This was to give a semblance of "legality" to the so-called "internal settlement" of the Rhodesian crisis dating from last March.

However, the Zimbabwe people's real attitude to the colonialists' regime and their maneuvers has long been very clearly expressed in the armed struggle led by the Patriotic Front which has been waged for many years and which has become particularly widespread in recent years. Martial law has been imposed on 90 percent of the country's territory and there are daily battles between patriotic detachments and the Rhodesian castigators. These continued even during the "elections". Even the very procedure of the elections clearly revealed their fraudulent and coercive nature. Polling centers did not even exist in many regions and mobile booths were brought in under military and police guard. Willing or unwilling, the voters were brought to the polls after being thoroughly searched at gunpoint. Even under these conditions one-third of the African inhabitants of Zimbabwe boycotted this venture by the colonialists and their minions. Even the military and police detachments with their mobile booths did not risk entering some regions.

The "elections" which have been held occupy an important place in Western plans to maintain control over Rhodesia. Many Western journalists, parliamentarians and other observers came to Rhodesia in those days. The utterances of some of them reveal the true aims of the "elections". Thus, Congressman Stephen Solarz said outright at a Salisbury press conference that "we must recognize the new reality which has emerged as a result of the elections: Sanctions must be raised and the government must be recognized." In a rambling speech on the first day of the "elections", Ian Smith expatiated on the common nature of the interests of the Western powers and those of the Rhodesian regime and appealed not only for complete political support but also for help to be given to Salisbury to forcibly suppress the country's partisan movement. Smith pins special hope on a victory by the Conservatives during the forthcoming British elections, since they openly promise to recognize a "reformed" Rhodesian regime.

The preservation of the old order behind a new facade in Rhodesia is exacerbating even more the political situation in southern Africa and is leading not to a settlement of the Rhodesian crisis but quite the reverse--to its aggravation. Free Africa and the Zimbabwe people reject the so-called "internal settlement". The struggle for the independence of Zimbabwe will continue.

NOVOYE VREMYA ASSESSES REASONS FOR RECENT EVENTS IN UGANDA

LD261125 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27 20 Apr 79 p 14 LD

[E. Saoyan article: "What Has Happened in Uganda"]

[Text] Last October an armed border conflict broke out between the neighboring African states of Uganda and Tanzania. The calls from the leaders of many OAU states for a peaceful solution to the dispute were unable to prevent a further expansion of military operations. By the end of March Tanzanian troops and Ugandan insurgent detachments had seized a considerable part of Uganda's territory and were close to its capital--Kampala.

On the morning of 10 April, Kampala was subjected to an artillery bombardment. The fighting moved within the boundaries of the city which had been abandoned by its inhabitants and which was without water and electricity. The Ugandan capital had ceased resisting by 1200 hours on 11 April. Radio Kampala announced that power had passed into the hands of the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda which was created at a conference of representatives of about 20 Ugandan emigre organizations in the Tanzanian city of Moshi a month ago.

Youssef Lule, chairman of the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda Executive Council and former prorector of the university college in Makerere, was proclaimed the new president of Uganda. He arrived in Kampala 13 April and was sworn in. The overthrown President Amin and army subunits loyal to him retreated to the east of the country, toward the city of Jinja.

This is not the first year that events taking place in East Africa have attracted world public attention. The peoples of that part of the continent must endure grim and sometimes bloody conflicts--tribal, religious, political and economic--whose roots lie in the recent colonial past. The events in Uganda are no exception in this sense.

The country with a population of 12 million--a former protectorate and later a dominion of Britain--became an independent sovereign state in 1963. The Ugandans' path to this goal was not easy and the years of the country's independent development have not been tranquil either. Suffice it to say that Uganda had experienced two coups d'état before the present events.

Despite abundant natural resources and a favorable climate for agriculture, Uganda occupies one of the bottom places on the list of countries with the lowest per capita income. Its economy is one-sided. Coffee, cotton and tea are the main sources of foreign currency. The "health" of the Ugandan economy largely depends on foreign and primarily British and American monopolists who are attempting even now to dictate their will to young African states. The Ugandans say ironically that they have been "lucky" in this respect: For the last few years they have experienced tremendous economic difficulties as a result of the Western states' subversive actions.

The former government did not always make rational decisions in the course of socio-economic building and often made serious errors of administration and failed to consider the interests of all groups of the population. But in evaluating what is happening in Uganda it must also be considered that the African states' economic weaknesses and tremendous dependence on world capitalism are still utilized by Western neocolonialist circles in order to undermine the national liberation movement and to continue to exploit the continent's peoples. This seems to be the main reason for the difficulties experienced by Uganda.

It is regrettable that two neighboring African countries which are linked by common interests in the struggle to totally liberate Africa from vestiges of colonialism, by the cultural closeness of their peoples and by similar problems and difficulties of socioeconomic development should have been involved in a fratricidal war lasting almost 6 months. These conflicts, which have been more frequent in Africa lately, are causing the OAU growing concern. The OAU rightly believes that independent countries must follow the OAU Charter and respect one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty and resolve any disputed issues at the negotiating table.

It has been announced that the Ugandan Provisional Government has been recognized by Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Gambia and Britain.

Great and difficult work to restore the national economy which has been ravaged by the Western boycott and military operations lies ahead. The Ugandan people, the leaders of the National Liberation Front have declared, will not cease their struggle for economic independence.

Speaking at a press conference in Entebbe 15 April, the head of the new government reported that military operations by the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda forces continue. As for the Tanzanian subunits, they will remain in the country until the war is over and "normality" has been restored.

Y. Lule stated his intention of establishing relations of cooperation with all African countries and primarily with neighboring countries. In the domestic sphere efforts will be focused on organizing production of the main export crops--cotton and coffee--and restoring the transport system and the work of industrial enterprises. According to Youssef Lule, his government will continue the policy of nonalinement and will actively support the African peoples fighting against imperialism and racism and for democracy and social progress.

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS PRC 'IMPERIALIST' POLICY IN AFRICA

LD261444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0922 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 April--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: XINHUA has recently stopped using the widely used term "racist Smith regime", employing instead the quite respectable expression "Rhodesian authorities" when referring to the illegal rulers in Salisbury. Remarking on this, the Johannesburg newspaper STAR contends that such a symbolic change of labels made by the Beijing agency, which always expresses the official Beijing viewpoint, evidences a "reconsideration by the PRC of its attitude toward the "internal settlement" government set up by Smith [quote marks as received]. In other words, if the PRC had formerly condemned, at least verbally, the West's neocolonialist maneuvers over Rhodesia, Beijing is now shedding its mask and making it clear that it does not intend to refuse the neocolonialist government of black puppets obedient to Smith the right to exist.

Most foreign policy observers directly link such a turnabout in the PRC's African policy with Beijing's desire to bring its actions everywhere in line with the United States. From secret documents published recently in the South African press, Washington, having recognized Beijing as one of its chief allies in Africa, considered it necessary to approach it with a highly "delicate" request. The request was that China should help to legalize the puppet government in Salisbury and, set up an attempt to prolong the supremacy of the white minority in Rhodesia. With this end in mind, Z. Brzezinski asked the PRC to help the West split the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front (ZPF) and bring about an end to the "frontline" states' support for the national liberation movements.

Terminological changes in XINHUA reports are the most obvious, but by no means the only, sign of the zeal with which Beijing reacted to Washington's request. Exploiting their longstanding ties with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, the Chinese are banking on thwarting attempts by ZAPU and ZANU to strengthen their unity within the framework of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, on discrediting ZAPU and its leader J. Nkomo and on supporting within ZANU those compromising elements which have not cut their ties with the Reverend Sithole--one of these African quislings cooperating with Smith in the "internal settlement" government.

At the same time, the PRC has virtually stopped all real support for the forces of the Zimbabwe national liberation movement. "Those ZPF groups which previously depended almost wholly on China regarding military assistance are now in desperate need of arms," the Johannesburg STAR states. The results of the recent visit by Li Xiannian, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique also showed clearly that the PRC is refusing the "frontline" states not only effective economic aid but also political support and is assuming the role of advocate of the racists in order to satisfy its narrow mercenary ends.

The PRC's position in regard to the incessant armed provocations by the Smith regime against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana is typical. The criminal actions of the racists are always reinterpreted by Chinese propaganda in such a way as to relieve Salisbury of all responsibility and to prove that it is not Smith, but the "Soviet hegemonists" who are, allegedly, "threatening" the independence of the African countries. In this way, Beijing, playing into the hands of world reaction, distracts the national liberation movements of Africa from the solution of their main task--stepping up the struggle against racism and colonialism. It hopes to sow distrust in their chief and natural ally: the countries of the socialist community, the Kenyan paper STANDARD says.

At the same time, together with the United States of America and the other NATO countries, China desires to break the embargo on trade with the racists. For instance, it recently became known that Beijing has made new purchases of strategic raw materials, particularly Rhodesian chrome, in southern Africa.

In the light of these facts, it is quite obvious that the widely publicized statements by the Chinese leaders alleging that China "is on the side" of the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against the racists are intended only for simpletons and are for purely propaganda aims. In fact, Chinese diplomacy, teamed up with Western diplomacy, is actively working to split the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe and hinder the activation of the liberation struggle in the south of Africa so as to postpone the fall of the racist regimes in the interests of neocolonialist circles in the West. Beijing is clearly working towards legalizing and expanding its criminal relations with the bloody Smith regime. Surely no one would be surprised now, if, after the invitation of Pinochet to Beijing, they should think: Shouldn't we send another such invitation to Salisbury?

ETHIOPIAN STRUGGLE AGAINST ERITREAN SEPARATISTS CONTINUES

LD270906 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] After the victory of the revolution in Ethiopia in September 1974 the new authorities proclaimed the equality of all the nationalities in religion, language and culture. They also guaranteed them the right to regional autonomy. All the nationalities of the country were provided with an opportunity to develop their economy and national culture without any exploitation. In these new political and social conditions, the separatist organizations of Eritrea decided to oppose progressive changes. Backed by the imperialist powers and the reactionary Arab regimes, they launched a fratricidal war. They hoped to defeat the Ethiopian revolution and break the country's territorial integrity.

The population of the Eritrean province got fed up with the 17 year-long war on their territory.

Now that the greater part of the territory of the province has been liberated from the separatist groupings, the people of the province are facing the task of going over to peaceful construction, that is restoring the destroyed towns and villages and putting back to their feet [as heard] the enterprises that were put out of operation during the war. This is an essential task, since one quarter of the country's industry is concentrated in Eritrea.

Life in Eritrea is gradually returning to normal. The plans of the outside and domestic reactionaries to cut Ethiopia off the Red Sea have been frustrated and so have the plans of turning the Red Sea into an Arab lake. A spokesman of the Provisional Military Administration Council, Brigadier General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, declared in an interview that Ethiopia won here military victory at a high cost. Many sacrifices were made but they were not in vain. The Ethiopian Government, the brigadier general went on, is seeking to solve the Eritrean conflict not by military means alone. The military means were used because the separatists refused to come down to a negotiation-table. The general stressed that the Ethiopian Army plays a creative role in the liberated areas. It is helping to restore peaceful life and carry through social and economic reforms. Our main task, the brigadier general said in conclusion, is to secure victory on a peaceful front.

SOVIET DESTROYER BRIEFLY VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

LD251537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Radio report by KRASNAYA ZVEDA special correspondent Capt First Class G. Savichev: "Soviet Ships' Mozambique Call"]

[Text] Maputo, 21 April--The antisubmarine cruiser Minsk made a brief call in the People's Republic of Mozambique as part of a detachment of Soviet ships. During the call there were warm meetings with Mozambique citizens. The Soviet seamen saw the sights in Maputo, acquainted themselves with the life, culture and daily existence of the country's people and visited the museum of the revolution. The Maputo inhabitants displayed great interest in the life of the Soviet people and the building of communisim in our country.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO BOLIVIAN CP CONGRESS

LD261259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB]

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends comradely greetings to the delegates to the Fourth National Congress of the PCB. The CPSU Central Committee wishes Bolivian communists success in implementing the tasks which the congress will map out in the interests of the country's development toward genuine independence and social progress.

The CPSU reaffirms its staunch solidarity with the Bolivian communists' courageous struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for the strengthening of national sovereignty, the democratization of sociopolitical life and the working people's rights.

Soviet communists value highly the PCB's consistent internationalist stance, which is demonstrated in its support for the peoples' liberation struggle, its exposure of the present Chinese leaders' great-power and hegemonist policies and, in common with the other fraternal parties, its defense of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

May the friendship between our parties and between the Bolivian and Soviet peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT QUITO ANTI-NUCLEAR WEAPONS TALKS

LD252110 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Quito, April 25, TASS--The sixth session of the general conference of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) opened in the capital of Equador.

On the agenda of the forum are items on expansion of the circles of participants in the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty), conclusion of agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The session is being attended by representatives of the Latin American countries which signed the Tlatelolco Treaty. Representatives of many states including the USSR, the USA and other nuclear powers as well as U.N. and IAEA experts are present at the session as observers.

The representatives of the USSR who spoke at the session emphasized that the Soviet Union is a consistent supporter of creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. He noted the importance of the USSR's and other socialist countries' proposals at the UNO and at the disarmament committee on strengthening the guarantees of security for non-nuclear states and non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present, as well as on talks concerning termination of the production of and elimination of nuclear weapons.

He reaffirmed the Soviet Union's stand formulated in the statement made by the USSR at the signing and ratification of additional protocol number two to the Tlatelolco Treaty, concerning a necessity to strengthen the regime of nuclear-free zone in Latin America and on accession to it by those states which have not yet done so.

U.S. CONCENTRATING TROOPS IN PANAMA TO SUPPORT SOMOZA

LD250527 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, April 24, TASS--Nicaragua's patriots continue striking blows at Somoza's dictatorial regime. Last week-end, dispatches from Managua report, detachments of the Sandinist National Liberation Front routed the national guards guarrison in Telica in the east of the country. Ambushing reinforcements, sent to Telica, the guerrillas disabled dozens of the dictator's soldiers. Earlier, as a result of simultaneous attacks on a number of rural garrisons near Esteli, fighters of the front inflicted big losses in manpower upon the enemy.

Panama City, April 24, TASS--The United States is going to support the unsteady regime of Somoza, the placeman of the monopolies, in the future, too. This is borne out by U.S. troops concentrations in the Panama Canal Zone, said a statement issued by Panama's Committee of Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua. On the plea of holding exercises, the statement says, the Pentagon strengthened the troops permanently deployed in the Canal Zone by moving there the 101st Air Borne Division, about 40 military transport planes, some 50 helicopters, and also fighter-bombers. The "exercises", the document says, were timed for the moment when Nicaragua's patriots are striking one blow after another on the dictatorship.

CUBAN PAPER CONDEMNS PRC'S 'LOYALTY TO IMPERIALISM'

LD261648 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Havana, April 25, TASS--Newspaper GRANMA describes the readiness expressed by Deng Xiaoping to share with the United States in conducting electronic intelligence against the Soviet Union as a new testimony to the treachery committed by the Beijing leaders and their professions of loyalty to U.S. imperialism. What extremes of insolence should one reach to go on calling oneself a revolutionary and at the same time provide intelligence information to imperialism, the common enemy of all the peoples, writes the newspaper. If one views this action of Beijing in the context of world developments it becomes quite evident that it represents yet another manifestation of Beijing's loyalty to imperialism and international reaction. Beijing is prepared to act as a substitute for the shah of Iran and to fill the inglorious role of a spy against the USSR, assigned to him by U.S. imperialism. The only thing that Beijing requests is to be repaid by imperialism by supplies of indispensable electronic technology.

China's ruling clique, according to GRANMA, keeps repeating that it allegedly fights capitalism, for socialism. These are empty words belied by Beijing's actions. Beijing's policy has nothing whatever to do with the principles of socialism, serving as a springboard for imperialism in implementing plans aimed against socialism, national liberation movements, democracy and universal peace. GRANMA notes that the Beijing leadership acts against the interests of the Angolan people, supporting South African racists, being friendly with Pinochet, approving the collusion concocted at Camp David against the Arab peoples, supporting U.S. imperialism's military presence in Asia and Europe and sabotaging the policy of peace and detente.

KUZNETSOV DISCUSSES REGULATIONS GOVERNING SUPREME SOVIET

LD260931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Apparent text of speech by V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 19 April Supreme Soviet session in Moscow: "On the Draft Regulations for the USSR Supreme Soviet and on Introducing Amendments and Additions to the Provisions Relating to Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies!

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits for your examination draft regulations for the USSR Supreme Soviet, the adoption of which is provided for by the USSR Constitution, and also provisions relating to the standing commissions of the chambers with some amendments and additions.

These documents, along with other laws, are called upon to set out the procedure of the activity of the Supreme Soviet and its organs and also to insure the smooth working of the entire machinery of administering state power at its highest level.

As you know, a CPSU Central Committee plenum, which was addressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held on 17 April on the eve of our session. The Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the provisions and conclusions of L.I. Brezhnev's speech on the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and ways of further improving the activity of all soviets of people's deputies.

In an atmosphere of exceptional unanimity the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, yesterday reelected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secrtary of our party Central Committee--an outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, tireless fighter for peace and a person who enjoys the profound respect of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind--to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

As the experience of work has shown, the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet has acquired an essentially new character since the election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as chairman of the Presidium in 1977.

At that session Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, to which we listened with tremendous attention, revealed extremely clearly the tasks to be resolved by the deputies of the current USSR Supreme Soviet in implementing the political line adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. The line is aimed at further developing the economy, improving the life of working people, improving socialist democracy, consolidating the fraternal friendship of all the nations and nationalities of our homeland, strengthening the defense might of the land of the soviets, and insuring lasting peace and international security.

The Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy received national approval at the 4 March elections of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This provided yet further graphic confirmation of the people's profound trust in the party and its Central Committee, and of the Soviet people's complete support for the program submitted to the USSR voters and citizens in the CPSU Central Committee's election address.

The substance of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity has become more profound and diverse under the conditions of developed socialism. A new page has been turned in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the adoption of the USSR Constitution--a major historical political and legal document. The Constitution creates broad opportunities for further improving the soviets' leadership in state, economic and sociocultural building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's role in implementing Communist Party policy is growing steadily and its influence on various spheres of social life is expanding.

This applies to the activity of the Supreme Soviet and of the organs it created aimed at resolving the tasks of steadily improving the efficiency of the country's economy and further improving Soviet legislation, to the strict observance everywhere of socialist legality and the improvement of the soviets' leadership of work, to more efficient monitoring of the fulfillment of plan tasks and administrative organs' work, and to the consistent struggle for world peace.

Comrade deputies!

At all stages of development in the system of soviets our party has attached and continues to attach great significance to improving the organizational forms, style, methods and procedure of their work. The confirmation of the regulations for the USSR Supreme Soviet will be an important step in this direction.

The draft regulations submitted for your examination have been drawn up in accordance with the Leninist organizational principles of the activities of soviets. The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent party Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions of developing our political system, socialist people's power and the activity of the Supreme Soviet were of paramount significance in preparing the draft.

The draft regulations are based on the provisions of the USSR Constitution, which sets out the structure, authority and most essential aspects of organizing the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organs. The draft further develops and gives specific substance to the constitutional provisions on the procedure of the work of the Supreme Soviet. Current legislation regulating various aspects of procedure of work of the Supreme Soviet have also been taken into account and many years of practice in conducting sessions and the activity of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the standing commissions of the chambers and the deputies are also reflected.

The draft regulations include 70 articles under 12 headings.

The first chapter provides a general description of the procedure for the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This activity is based on collective, free and business-like discussion and resolution of questions; regular reporting to the Supreme Soviet by the organs it has created; the broad involvement of citizens in running state and public affairs; and constant heeding of public opinion.

The publicizing of USSR Supreme Soviet activity is one of its essential principled features. The draft regulations instruct that sessions of the chambers be conducted openly and that representatives of state organs, public organizations, labor collectives, the press, television and radio be invited to them.

The draft regulations' provision stipulating that the Supreme Soviet's implementation of its powers be conducted on the basis of each deputy's active participation in this work is of great signficance. The combination of the efforts of all deputies and of the broad people's masses in consistently implementing the political course devised by the Communist Party guarantees the success of the work of the Supreme Soviet and its organs.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the USSR Supreme Soviet's work, which is organized by its permanent organ, the Presidium, "consists of the sessions and activity of the standing commissions and the deputies' fulfillment of their obligations in electoral okrugs. Each of these forms of work by the country's supreme organ of power must be used, to full capacity and must serve even better to intensify the activity of the Supreme Soviet in all its main areas."

As is known, the main questions of the country's economic, political and cultural development are discussed and resolved by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its sessions. The second chapter of the draft regulations is devoted to the procedure for convening and conducting them. It enshrines provisions aimed at insuring organized and efficient conducting of sessions, comprehensive discussion of draft laws and other questions on the agenda, and active participation by deputies in the work of USSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

The draft regulations' third chapter sets out the procedure for the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Specifically this contins the rules connected with preparing sessions, coordinating the work of the standing commissions of the chambers, and assisting Supreme Soviet deputies in implementing their powers.

The draft regulations' next chapter contains the main rules for the organization and activity of commissions of the Supreme Soviet and its chambers. The procedure for the work of standing commissions is set out in detail by a provision on these commissions.

A substantial part of the draft regulations is devoted to the procedure for examining questions constitutiong the main areas of activity of the USSR supreme organ of power.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution the soviets of people's deputies, including the USSR Supreme Soviet, practice state leadership both directly and through the organs they have created.

An exceptionally important role in the life of the country is played by the USSR Council of Ministers--the supreme executive and administrative organ of USSR state power--which provides leadership of the economy, sociocultural building and other spheres of state administration. In its activity the USSR Council of Ministers is guided by the USSR Constitution, the USSR law on the Council of Ministers and other USSR laws.

The USSR People's Control Committee, the Supreme Court and the USSR General Prosecutor's Office carry out crucial state tasks.

Proceeding on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution, the draft regulations set out the procedure for forming the USSR Council of Ministers and the People's Control Committee, for electing the USSR Supreme Court and for appointing the USSR general prosecutor.

Our country's entry into the period of mature socialism gives rise to the need to update a substantial amount of Soviet legislation. In accordance with the demands of the USSR Constitution the Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation, set about implementing a major program of legislative work. [paragraph continues]

The newly elected Supreme Soviet must continue implementing that program, which envisages the preparation of a number of draft laws, and also must continue introducing amendments to many current laws.

Apart from the rules of legislative activity the draft regulations stipulate the procedure for examining other problems of state, economic and sociocultural building. This fully accords with the provisions of the new Constitution, which expanded the powers of the soviets in economic and other spheres of social life.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, the soviets must devote special attention to insuring a comprehensive approach to economic and social development in appropriate areas and to improving long-term and current planning.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's examination and ratification of state plans of economic and social development and of the budget make it possible to discuss deeply and thoroughly these major documents and to invest them with legal force. The representation of republics, oblasts and okrugs in the supreme organ of state power, the ramified system of standing commissions and the deputies' close links with voters and labor collectives all create particularly favorable conditions for evaluating the plan and the budget with respect to rational utilization of resources and insuring all-round economic and social development. The precise legislative enshrinement of the procedure for the Supreme Soviet and its organs to examine state plans of economic and social development, the state budget and reports on its fulfillment is of great significance in this context.

The eighth chapter of the draft regulations is devoted to these questions. It stipulates the periods for submitting the appropriate documents to the Supreme Soviet and envisages the compulsory participation of the budget and planning commissions and other standing commissions in preliminary examination of the plan and the budget and their preparation of conclusions for the Supreme Soviet.

The efficient organizational procedure for examining the plan and the budget, as all previous experience of the work by the Supreme Soviet shows, contributes to the deputies' comprehensive study of plan and budget indicators and analysis of the work of ministries and departments. It makes it possible to uncover more fully existing shortcomings and resources for further improving planning and the efficiency of social production.

Comrade deputies!

The decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum placed full stress on the question of strengthening state discipline and intensifying the monitoring of plan fulfillment and observance of legislative requirements. These problems occupy an ever increasing place in the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organs.

As is known, in recent years the Supreme Soviet at its sessions has discussed a number of questions concerning the state of affairs in certain sectors of the national economy and culture, including health care, people's education and the conservation and rational exploitation of natural resources. The session at the end of last year examined progress in the implementation of the annual plan of economic and social development.

Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions discussed reports from the USSR Council of Ministers on the examination of proposals and observations by the chambers' standing commissions and also proposals made by deputies at Supreme Soviet sessions.

At its sessions the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard reports by certain ministers, the chairman of the Supreme Court and the USSR general prosecutor on questions connected with their activity. A substantial number of questions connected with monitoring the fulfillment of plan targets and the work of ministries and departments and with observance of laws are examined by standing commissions of the chambers.

Taking into account this experience and proceeding on the basis of the USSR Constitution requirements, the draft regulations have set out provisions on the procedure for the monitoring activity of the Supreme Soviet and its organs.

The draft regulations reflect the important role of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium in carrying out the USSR's diverse foreign policy activity and in developing our country's international links. They establish a procedure for examining foreign policy questions by the supreme organ of state power.

Comrade deputies!

As has already been noted, the commissions of the Supreme Soviet and its chambers play an important role in insuring the continuous, efficient activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The standing commissions' activity is becoming increasingly active and diverse. The commissions of the ninth convocation examined more than 230 questions.

The system of the chambers' standing commissions is developing with consideration for the requirements of state, economic and sociocultural building. This is demonstrated by the proven experience of forming both sectoral commissions and a number of commissions of an intersectoral nature, such as the Commission on Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women. Yesterday, as you know, the chambers formed another intersectoral commission--the Commission on Science and Technology. Now each chamber will have 16 commissions.

The standing commissions' tasks, powers and duties and the procedure for their activity are regulated in detail by the provision on the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities introduced in 1967.

The new Constitution enshrines the principles of the organization and activity of standing commissions. In this connection the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has drawn up proposals to insert in the provision on standing commissions appropriate amendments and additions arising from the USSR Constitution and also taking into account the more than 10 years experience of the work of the commissions.

Comrade deputies!

These are the considerations which I am authorized to submit to the Supreme Soviet in connection with the examination of the draft regulations for the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the newly-worded provision on the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities..

The Supreme Soviet Presidium requests that these documents be approved. Adoption of the regulations and ratification of the clarified provision on standing commissions will undoubtedly enrich and strengthen the legal basis of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and contribute to further improving the work efficiency of the supreme organ of power of the Soviet all-people's state. (prolonged applause)

WORLD LEADERS CONTINUE TO GREET BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

Giscard, 'Arafat, Ohira Messages

LD260957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been receiving telegrams from party figures and statesmen of the world's countries in connection with his reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The telegram from President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France says:

"Mr Chairman,

"Now that the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet has again shown its trust in you and decided to reelect you chairman of its Bresidium I am particularly happy to offer you my sincere and warm congratulations. I would also like to give you my personal wishes for success in further implementing your lofty mission.

"Being confident that your reelection to the Soviet state's highest post means a continuance of the detente policy with which you have linked your name, I am glad to be resuming in the near future the dialog with you which we have been maintaining for 5 years now to the benefit of cooperation between our countries and peace thoughout the world."

The telegram from Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, says:

"Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, it gives me pleasure on behalf of the members of the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf to congratulate you on your unanimous reelection as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR which is friendly toward us.

"This trust in you yourself simultaneously expresses collective confidence in the policy of the Soviet Union, which supports the struggle of the peoples and the national liberation movements and in particular the just struggle which our Palestinian Arab people and our Arab nation are waging against American imperialism, the Israeli aggressors and the traitors and agents who are weaving conspiracies and falsifying the truth in the face of world public opinion by asserting that they have reached a peace agreement whereas, by concluding between themselves at the expense of the Palestinian people this agreement which is aimed against the Arab nation, they are actually cutting off the path to the attainment of just and permanent peace.

"They are attempting by means of this agreement to firmly establish the influence of American imperialism, to consolidate the Zionist occupation, to sidester all the decisions of international organizations and to disregard our people's historical rights.

"I would like to take the opportunity of your reelection to this lofty post to reaffirm to you, dear comrade chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, our confidence that the strengthening of relations of solidarity and cohesion between the struggle of our Arab and Palestinian people's masses and all forces of progress, peace and socialism, which are headed by the friendly Soviet Union, will be able to frustrate any plans of imperialism, fascism, racialistic Zionism and reaction in our region."

"The strengthening of these relations will also help intensify the struggle of our Palestinian Arab people under the PLO's leadership for their just and inalienable historical rights of return, self-determination and the creation of an independent state on their motherland's soil.

"As we cordially congratulate you once again, we shake you by the hand and reaffirm our belief in revolution and determination to carry it through to a victorious completion."

Prime Minister M. Ohira of Japan writes:

"Please accept my congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I hope that genuinely good-neighborly, friendly relations based on mutual understanding and trust--relations which would contribute to peace and stability in the Far East and throughout the world--are established between our neighboring countries.

"I wish Your Excellency good health and I wish the Soviet people great happiness."

Tsedenbal, Mengistu, Al-Asad

LD261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--In connection with the reelection of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he is receiving telegrams from party and state figures throughout the world.

The telegram from Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, says:

"Dear Leonid Ilich:

"Permit me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, the entire Mongolian people and also on my own account to convey to you the most cordial congratulations and best wishes on your reelection to the high post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Your unanimous reelection to the responsible post of Soviet head of state is a shining new expression of the nationwide recognition of your great services to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people and your creative contribution to developing the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, to resolving urgent tasks of communist building, and to the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, the world communist and workers movement and all revolutionary and democratic forces of today in the struggle for peace and universal security and against the intrigues of imperialism and other reactionary forces.

"The MPRP and our country's government and all its working people know well and rate highly your outstanding services in the cause of steadily strengthening and deepening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and bringing about an all-round rapprochement between our peoples in the interests of building socialism and communism, for the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress in the world. [paragraph continues]

"I take this opportunity to wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health, long life and new successes in your tireless activity for the triumph of the bright ideals of Marxism-Leninism and communism, for the sake of peace and friendship among peoples."

Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, writes:

"On behalf of the people and the PMAC of socialist Ethiopia and on my own account, it gives me special pleasure to send you my warmest congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I wish to take this opportunity to send best wishes to the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their prosperity and well-being, and to you for your good health and successes in further strengthening and consolidating peace, progress, justice and socialism."

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria, writes:

"Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev!

"In connection with your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I have great pleasure in sending you our sincere congratulations, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and on my own account.

"I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation in various spheres which exist between Syria and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and strengthen to our peoples' mutual benefit and in the interests of their common struggle.

"I take this opportunity to send you best wishes for good health, happiness and successes, and to the friendly people of the Soviet Union--for further achievements and progress."

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

ID270727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on improving trading, public, consumer and sociocultural services for the population were considered today at a Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee plenum. A report by Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and speeches noted that, as throughout the entire country, the republic is systematically and steadily implementing the socio-economic program drawn up by the party. Over the last 3 years the volume of industrial output has increased by over 15 percent. Above-plan output worth R3.2 billion had been marketed, including many consumer goods. The volume positively assessed the experience amassed in a number of the republic's oblasts in satisfying the daily needs and requirements of the population. At the same time, in assessing what has been achieved with regard to the demands of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums the rapporteur and those speaking noted ommissions and shortcomings in resolving the tasks connected with an impovement of services for the working people. A decision was adopted on the issue under discussion. The plenum was addressed by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

ENHANCEMENT OF ATHEISTIC EDUCATION IN GEORGIA NECESSARY

LD261233 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Atheist Education"]

[Text] In its daily activity the CPSU attaches special significance to ideological work. It educates the working people in a spirit of high awareness, strengthens their ideological staunchness, and teaches them to overcome the vestiges of the past and resist any forms of bourgeois influence. "The new complexion of the Soviet person and his communist morality and world outlook," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "are being firmly established in a constant, uncompromising struggle against the vestiges of the past."

Among the most persistent and tenacious vestiges of the past are the religious prejudices and feelings among a certain section of the population. Of course, they are being gradually overcome under the influence of the socialist way of life, scientific, technical and social progress and the growth of the working people's awareness. But a tireless, persistent struggle is needed against prejudices, active part in which belongs to correctly organized and painstaking atheist education work. Karl Marx pointed out that "religon will disappear as socialism develops," stressing that "its disappearance should take place as a result of social development in which the major part is played by education."

The propaganda of scientific atheist views is an inalienable component of our ideological activity in forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the working people. And although the republic's party, soviet, trade union and public organizations have accumulated certain experience of such propaganda, it is still not being waged persistently, actively or purposefully enough while the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs" is so far being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. Lectures and reports are still read only rarely and discussions on atheist subjects are held only rarely. In addition, they are frequently of a general, abstract nature, and suffer from a stereotyped approach toward an important, complex and delicate matter like the propaganda of atheism. Many atheist education councils created under raykoms, gorkoms, and people's education sections and also atheist clubs have essentially ceased to work. Not all houses, palaces of culture, and workers' and rural clubs have atheist's corners, all of them have not created permanent premises for the delivery of lectures or lectures accompanied by film shows on natural science and atheist themes, of atheist agtitation teams.

Atheist education achieves its goal only when it is conducted regularly and consistently. Practice shows that great aid to ideological workers in organizing atheist work locally is rendered by specific sociological research making it possible to obtain scientifically substantiated data on the state of the population's religiosity and to determine the degree of effectiveness of atheist propaganda.

Great significance attaches to individual work with people. Therefore the party organizations must step up the training of skilled, highly erudite propagandists of atheism capable of painstaking work with believers and the members of their families. They must enlist for participation in this work leading production workers, engineering and technical workers, scientific and cultural figures, doctors and teachers.

One of the important tasks of the party committees, people's education organs, teachers, and VUZ professorial and teaching staff is the intensification of atheist education among pupils and students. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that religious organizations have long been placing emphasis on young people whom they have chosen as the main target for their influence. But in some schools, tekhnikums and VUZes, during the study of the foundations of science, atheist convictions are not formed effectively enough and the class-based nature and reactionary essence of religion is inadequately revealed. Atheist education work outside classes and outside the schools is carried out only episodically, in isolation from the training process.

The dissemination and introduction of new socialist traditions and customs covering various aspects of people's life, work and everyday existence is an effective, active way of fighting vestiges of the past. Practice attests convincingly that nonreligious rites exert tremendous influence on people's consciousness and that Soviet rites and rituals not only help to overcome harmful traditions and customs closely linked with religion, but also promote to a considerable extent the formation of the new man. Civic rites taking into account all people's moral and esthetic needs are becoming an important attribute of the people's culture.

As the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs" stresses, socialist rites imbued with high ideological content and possessing a great emotional charge enrich the people's spiritual life. They form in the working people and the younger generation a sense of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, civicism, and professional pride and honor.

In this connection the creation, at Tbilisi's Amirani silk factory of a people's university of tradition and everyday life--the first in the republic's capital--designed to explain to working people the harm caused by obsolete customs and to popularize extensively progressive Soviet customs, merits every support and dissemination.

Literature and art play a great role in forming the Soviet person's world outlook and his moral convictions and spiritual culture, and in combatting vestiges of the past. The works of writers and poets, artists and sculptors must serve the noble cause of atheist education and reveal the antiscientific essence of religious views alien to us. Much can be done to step up scientific atheist propaganda by our press, radio and cultural and enlightenment institutions whose potential in revealing the antipopular essence of religion is hard to overestimate. Unfortunately, this potential is not used effectively everywhere.

Nor must it be forgotten that atheist education is inextricably linked with the criticism of bourgeois religious propaganda.

Persistently waging an offensive against vestiges of the past and arming people with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook are important conditions for forming the new man, the active participant in the nationwide struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and for the triumph of communism.

BREZHNEV GREETS LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD270859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of Brezhnev message to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on 50th anniversary]

[Text] To the editorial collective, authors and readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA:

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate you on the 50th anniversary of the first edition of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA--a significant event in the lives of Soviet writers, our intelligentsia and all readers of the paper.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA started its glorious road in the first year of the First Soviet 5-Year Plan, the year of the birth and spread of nationwide socialist competition. Soviet writers and their newspaper made a worthy contribution to the chronicling of the heroic events which changed the face of our fatherland beyond recognition. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's constant attention to the important problems of a socialist society, topical questions of spiritual culture and international politics has won it the deserved respect of the working people.

Whether it is a matter of the party spirit and national character of artistic creation, or the affirmation of the principles of socialist democracy, or a rebuff to the attempts of opponents to slander our system, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA speaks out confidently, passionately and logically. Today when all Soviet people are working for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is called upon to promote the further raising of the creative intelligentsia's role in the nationwide cause of constructing a communist society and the development and mutual enrichment of Soviet multinational literature.

There is no doubt that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA will continue to ably and clearly depict the labor achievements of the Soviet people and their courageous feat in the Great Patriotic War, to disclose the best moral qualities nurtured by the party in our contemporary man, and to unfailingly struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology, which is the antithesis of communist morality.

Our people are among the most voracious for literature and the most educated peoples in the world. To create for such a people is a special honor and responsibility.

I heartily wish the collective of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the aktiv of authors and the editors new successes in the struggle for further raising the ideological and artistic level of Soviet literature, for the flourishing of the socialist homeland and for the triumph of communist ideals.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CONFERENCE ON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL STANDARDS IN BAKU

LD251408 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baku, April 25, TASS--The all-union scientific-practical conference "Fostering an Active Stand on Life: The Experience and Topical Problems of Moral Education" has today opened in the capital of Azerbaijan (Transcaucasus). Its participants met with enormous enthusiasm a message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev. The leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state showed in it the moral greatness and historical accomplishments of all generations of Soviet people, characterised the principles and features of communist morality and the Soviet way of life. The participants in the conference are examining the problems of communist ideological standards, which is the basis of the active stand on life of Soviet people, the role of science, literature and arts in shaping the world outlook of the man of socialist society, his moral convictions and spiritual culture. Recommendations will be drawn up for deepening and developing the system of moral education of the working people.

A report on topical issues of moral education was delivered by Geydar Aliyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan CC. The Soviet people, he pointed out, combine ideological convictions and enormous vital energy, the striving to master the heights of knowledge and culture, a feeling of collectivism and comradeship, internationalism and patriotism, genuine humanism. An effective means for checking up the moral fundamentals of a personality is his active stand on life. The moulding of high moral qualities, the reporter stressed, is going through overcoming shortcomings in the struggle against negative phenomena. [sentence as received] This process combining ideological, party-organizational, public and administrative measures directed at asserting communist ethics and uncompromising struggle against its antipodes. Aliyev spoke on the experience of organization of the moral education system in Azerbaijan.

YEREVAN PLENUM HITS IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL EDUCATION FLAWS

LD260907 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Enhancing the Effectiveness of Ideological Political Work"]

[Excerpts] The most important task of ideological work is to instill in Soviet people a communist attitude toward labor and public property and to educate them in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and intolerance and implacability toward vestiges of the past and bourgeois ideology. These demands of the party are included in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Orskiy Obkom's Implementation of the Comprehensive Solution of Questions of Ideological-Educational Work."

Guided by these instructions and by the decisions of the Armenian CP Central Committee October (1976) Plenum, the Yerevan party organizations are performing a considerable amount of work on a comprehensive approach toward the masses' political education and on the ideological backup for the fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

What means should be used to reinforce what has been achieved and how should the enhancement of the effectiveness of ideological work be insured? A businesslike discussion of these questions developed at the Yerevan Gorkom plenum held on 11 April.

S. Avetisyan, secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom, delivered the report.

L. Nersesyan, first secretary of the gorkom, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The keynote speaker and other speakers at the same time revealed serious shortcomings and omissions in the comprehensive approach toward ideological education work and the activity of the capital's party organization in enhancing its effectiveness. At some enterprises and institutions work on the collectives' political education and on the formation of communist morality in their members is not up to the proper standard. Individual party organizations still display an indifferent attitude toward improving the activity of the political enlightenment network. Sometimes a superficial, oversimplified approach toward the material being studied is allowed at political school and seminar classes and problems of the party's economic policy are not linked with specific socioeconomic tasks facing the collectives (the Arabkir furniture plant, the Yergorelektroset, the general and inorganic chemistry scientific research institutes, the V.I. Lenin silk combine and others). [paragraph continues]

In a number of places propaganda workers address their audience without the relevant preparation. Unsatisfactory use is also made of the potential of economic education in enhancing the activity of workers and employees to improve educational work, consolidate the collective's conscious discipline and safeguard socialist property.

Lecture propaganda and oral political agitation play a determining part in the working people's ideological political education. Despite the work done in this direction, the activity of the party organizations of the capital city and rayon Society for Knowledge organizations cannot be considered satisfactory. They still have a lot to do to implement the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of Measures for the Improvement of Lecture Propaganda."

The keynote speaker and other speakers also said that despite certain successes in developing socialist competition and enhancing its effectiveness, there are still serious shortcomings in this matter. Questions of socialist competition are not the focus of daily attention in individual party organizations. The principle of publicizing and comparing the results of competition is not observed and it is frequently replaced merely by the publication of pledges, contracts or personal plans and production norms. Work on the propaganda of new, advanced approaches is unsatisfactory.

The schools of communist education have a large part to play in disseminating progressive experience, forming communist attitude toward labor and developing people's creative activity. But some party and trade union organizations do not pay proper attention to this question. There are many enterprises and institutions which do not make full use of the mentorship movement for the labor education and vocational guidance of young people. Matters are also in a bad way with regard to the enlistment of broad strata of the working people in the struggle against negative phenomena.

The plenum revealed serious shortcomings in the formation of the labor education of the younger generation. It was noted that the party organizations of a number of VUZes, specialized secondary technical schools, vocational and technical colleges and schools still do not adequately insure a close liaison between training and education. The activity of the party organizations of the creative unions which still do not engage in earnest in questions of the ideological tempering of the creative intelligentsia, the raising of their activity and the creation of a high degree of ideological fiber and cohesion in the collectives is in need of radical improvement.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

K. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, A. Mkrtchyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, and Ya. Khachikyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department, took part in the work of the plenum.

TADZHIK OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH PEOPLE'S LETTERS

LD201437 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Text] Kurgan-Tyube, TADZHIKTA--An obkom plenum here has discussed the question of the state of and measures to further improve work with working people's letters and to improve the reception of citizens. G. Pallayev, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report.

The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debates noted that the oblast party organization is performing definite work in this direction. The obkom, gorkom and raykoms have intensified their attention toward the examination of questions raised in working people's letters. The party and trade union aktiv and people's control groups and posts have begun to be enlisted more extensively to check out complaints and petitions. A considerable proportion of the questions raised by the working people are taken into account in preparing plenums and party aktiv meetings. The attitude toward the working people's petitions and requests has become more responsible and attentive.

A study of the working people's letters shows that many ofthem are prompted by shortcomings in the style and methods of work of the party, soviet and trade union organs and organization andfarm leaders and by omissions in economic and cultural building. The plenum revealed substantial shortcomings in work with the working people's letters. Sometimes people locally do not undertake an in-depth investigation of the essence of the questions raised and do not give exhaustive replies to the petitioners. In particular, these defects are characteristic of many organizations of Kuybyshevskiy, Vakhsh kiy, and Yavanskiy rayons and the city of Kurgan-Tyube.

The plenum also discussed the course of the oblast party organization's fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Orsk Gorkom's Implementation of the Comprehensive Solution of Questions of Ideological Educational Work," N.A. Kartashov, second secretary of the obkom, delivered a report. The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

G.B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF TASS DIRECTOR KHATUNTSEV

LD260835 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 April 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 6 a 400-word obituary of Vladmir Petrovich Khatuntsev signed by: "M.A. Suslov, K.U. Chernenko, B.N. Ponomarev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, V.A. Kirillin, L.M. Zamyatin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.G. Afanasyev, P.F. Alekseyev, S.G. Lapin, L.N. Tolkunov, V.M. Falin, A.V. Romanov, M.F. Nenashev, A.M. Subottin, V.N. Ignatenko, V.N. Sevruk, S.A. Losev, A. A. Baranov, A.A. Krasikov, Ye.I. Ivanov, N.F. Andreyev, O.N. Anichkin, G.A. Shishkin, V.N. Petrunya, N.P. Tsarapkin."

BELORUSSIAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD260845 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of 16 April "Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Appointment of Comrade Ye.M. Chayka as Chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for Gas Provision"]

[Text] The Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Chayka as chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Gas Provision.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN GATHERS MOMENTUM IN ALL REPUBLICS

CSA Report

LD270306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Spring crops have been sown on 4.5 million hectares in the RSFSR reports the republic's Central Statistical Administration. Sowing of sunflower, sugar beet and rice is underway in the south. The frontier of the sowing campaign in the north has extended to the Non-Chernozem Zone. Work is gaining momentum in the south of Bryanskaya, Smolenskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts. Sowing has begun in the Far East.

Effect of Protracted Spring

LD270312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported that throughout the country more than 18 million hectares have been sown to various crops. More than one-third of this area has been sown over the past week. The sowing is underway in all union republics. In spite of the protracted spring in the Ukraine, in Moldavia and the Transcaucasian republics seeds have been sown on the same area as at the end of April last year. At the moment sowing is also in progress in the fields of the southern farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone. At the same time, machine operators are having to plow, retain moisture, sow early grain crops and plant potatoes. However, the cold weather has helped the development of winter crops in the main areas of the country. They have been dressed on more than 20 million hectares already. There is quite sufficient moisture for their growth everywhere.

Warm Weather in Ukraine

AU251307 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 25 April says that "the unfavorable weather conditions have reduced the time suitable for field operations. The machine operators have applied all their experiences, scientific and technical achievements to hasten the sowing campaign and to do their job well. Whereas the area of spring crops exceeded 10 million hectares at the same time last year, this year it has only exceeded 7.5 million hectares. But since warm and favorable weather has set in, the pace of sowing is increasing with every hour. In Vinnitskaya Oblast, for example, the plan for sugar beet sowing has been fulfilled 50 percent. In the Ukraine as a whole, more than 380,000 hectares of sugar beet have already been sown, and this makes up one-fifth of the target."

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 25 April adds that the "long expected warmer weather has finally set in and the 12,900 comprehensive teams and detachments formed by the republic's machine operators are broadening the pace of field operations." Corn sowing has begun in the Crimea. The area of spring crops in the Ukraine is close to 8 million hectares. More than half of the area assigned for spring crops has been sown in Kvovskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Ternopolskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts.

ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDROV ON SOVIET SCIENCE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LD261045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Academician A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "A Reivew of Scientific Forces"]

[Text] Henceforth the USSR will celebrate Soviet Science Day every year. The inauguration of this festival is further evidence of the party's and the people's acknowledgment of science's great role in the economic and social progress of Soviet society. The date has been chosen to commemorate the fact that in April 1918 V.I. Lenin drew up a "Draft Plan for Scientific and Technical Work," in which he proposed giving the Academy of Sciences, which was at that time embarking on a study of the country's production forces, a number of important economic and technical assignments connected with the reorganization of industry on the most advanced scientific basis and with the economic recovery of the republic.

On 12 April 1918 the Soviet of People's Commissars set the academy the important and urgent task of systematically solving problems relating to the correct distribution of industry in the country and the most rational utilization of its economic forces. In his draft, V.I. Lenin stressed that it was necessary to envisage providing the Soviet republic with all possible "opportunities to independently provide itself with all the principal types of raw material and industry" and pointed out the need for the widespread development of electrification in the country.

Today it is hard to imagine that even during the height of the Civil War, the German occupation of the Ukraine, the intervention in the north, south and east, and the famine and the devastation the young Soviet power and V.I. Lenin personally supported the initiative of a number of scientists and embarked on the task of organizing science on a new footing.

In prerevolutionary Russia leading scientific schools were formed in certain spheres of knowledge and there were certain major scientists whose work determined the level of the respective scientific sectors. However, the general scale of its development was pathetically small, research cadres were usually trained abroad, the equipping of laboratories depended almost entirely on the purchase of instruments and chemicals from Germany or Britain. Virtually all research was done in higher education faculties.

The young Soviet power, for which the development of education and science was a most important state matter, embarked on the creation of new, specialized scientific institutions, the expansion of higher education, the planned formation of a continuous front of scientific research and the training of the requisite cadres.

It was the party's implementation of Lenin's brilliant idea about the need to insure the independent development of the basic spheres of technology and, consequently, science which meant that, despite the crual blockade and the subsequent Great Patriotic War, fundamental and applied research progressed rapidly in the Soviet Union, all types of industry were regenerated and developed on a very great scale and our motherland took the world lead in many areas.

Some 1.3 million scientists from academies of sciences, VUZes and sector institutes are celebrating our motherland's science festival. This is the biggest scientific collective in the world. Its potential is vast.

The Great Patriotic War victory was achieved with the help of equipment the majority of which was manufactured by our industry as a result of Soviet scientific and technical development. Radar, methods of combatting magnetic and acoustic mines, first-class aircraft, rocket-launching artillery and many other things were the fruit of Soviet scientists' and engineers' work in the prewar period. When the atomic threat loomed over the country its scientists and engineers solved independently, at the behest of the party and with its constant assistance, all the very difficult scientific and technical questions relating to the creation of nuclear technology and nuclear weapons in the same time that it took the United States, which enlisted major scientific forces from many countries.

The military bases which the imperialists planted around our country set the Soviet scientists and engineers new and complex tasks. They performed a real feat by creating ICBM's and thermonuclear missiles, thereby ruling out the possibility of a "safe" war being launched against our motherland--safe as far as the aggressor was concerned. Soviet science's tremendous contribution to increasing our motherland's economic and defense might was a great help to our party in the consistent implementation of Lenin's peace policy.

Remember that in the cold war period aggressive circles in the West wanted to unleash a "preemptive" war against the Soviet Union, hoping to exploit their temporary advantage in terms of the possession of atomic weapons, which we did not possess at the time. Libraries still contain Western papers and magazines from that period which published arrows to show from what bases and by what routes the atomic bombers would fly to bomb our country's cities and industrial centers; and today the same circles that strove to transform the cold war into a hot war have the nerve to talk about the Soviet threat, which they invented!

Soviet scientists love their motherland and consider it their paramount duty to keep our country's defense might at a level sufficient for maintaining peace.

But we oppose the arms race, which reduces the living standards of all peoples and increases the danger of war. In view of the power of modern means of destruction, the launching of a thermonuclear war would be suicidal for mankind, and therefore there are no reasonable alternatives to the policy of maintaining peace proclaimed by the Communist Party and Soviet state and pursued by the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The peoples of the world must live in peace.

Having carried out V.I. Lenin's instructions on providing for the independent development of science and technology, our motherland created a reliable fuel and power complex, a varied raw-material base and all types of industry. There is no scientific and technical task beyond our capability.

Of course, while exporting surplus output we buy certain types of products (for example, pipes for gas pipelines) and industrial equipment abroad. This helps us to accelerate progress in the requisite sectors, but is not a vital necessity.

The same applies to scientific and technical exchange. It is useful to the cooperating countries, but our country has no vital need of it. The threats by certain Western figures to break off scientific ties with us are unpleasant but not intimidating. It seems silly to us to disrupt contacts which contribute to some degree to the normalization of relations and diminish the likelihood of confrontation.

Its mighty scientific and technical potential permits the USSR to solve the problems which arise in the course of development, and rich natural resources provide for its needs. As experience has repeatedly shown, our country is capable of resisting all manner of blockades.

The situation is totally different in a number of Western countries. Before our very eyes the United States, which is forced to buy one-half of the oil and gas it consumes abroad, is making every effort to pressuresovereign states, even threatening to use force to secure an uninterrupted supply of oil. An interruption of 2 or 3 years would bring about a very severe economic crisis in the United States and elsewhere.

The same applies, though less acutely, to many other types of raw material imported by the United States. The interesting thing is that this situation was not brought about by an absence of fuel resources--the United States has enough coal stocks to provide for its energy consumption for about 200 years and, moreover, therequisite nuclear power capacities could well be developed. It was above all the oil monopolies' desire for maximum profits that created this difficult situation.

At all periods in its history, Soviet science has striven to solve tasks indispensable not only to our country but to mankind as a whole.

When they created the world's first nuclear power station, Soviet scientists informed the world's scientists about it at the Geneva conference, and this undoubtedly promoted the success of the nuclear power industry. Soviet scientists embarked on work on controlled thermonuclear fusion, and I.V. Kurchatov announced this publicly at Harwell (Britain). Research was taken up and is now being carried out on the basis of international cooperation. The completion of the construction of the world's first nuclear icebreaker, the "Lenin," was immediately reported at a conference in Geneva. The beginning of space exploration, the creation of satellites and manned spacecraft, also on the Soviet Union's initiative, became a common asset, and this stimulated work in other countries. Many Soviet scientific successes and USSR technical achievements provided impetus to corresponding work in the West--the discovery that it was possible to create optical quantum generators (lasers), the discovery of Cherenkov and transitional [perekhodnoye] radiation, certain principles of thermonuclear fusion (the Tokamak installations, the relativistic electron, laser beams and so forth). This list could easily be continued, but I am concerned only with a small part of the work which is closer to my specialty.

Our country's policy of mutually advantageous international cooperation in the sphere of science and technology is dictated by noble impulses and promotes the improvement of relations among peoples.

All the Soviet republics, all peoples and nationalities in every part of the country are contributing to scientific progress. The implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy has given all the numerous nations and nationalities of our country access to education and, through it, to creative scientific work. Republican academies, branches, centers and departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences, institutes and industrial scientific production associations, higher school research institutes and centers, faculties and laboratories working on specific problems, institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences, the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and institutes at military organizations--this is Soviet science's powerful system today.

Its formation is the result of the party's daily attention to scientific needs and constant assistance in the creation of new scientific organizations, special purpose installations and research facilities. The recent celebration of the 250th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences was a nationwide festival. The 25th party congress noted the need to further accelerate scientific and technical progress in the country, determined the main directions of scientific research and measures to accelerate the practical assimilation of scientific achievements, and noted the importance of scientific forecasts of the main directions of the country's long term development. L.I. Brezhnev talks wonderfully about the outstanding significance of theoretical research: "We are perfectly aware that the flood-tide of scientific and technical progress will dry up if it is not constantly fed by fundamental research."

We can say today that Soviet scientists are honorably carrying out the party's assignments. Our science occupies a fitting place in world science and our work determines its level in a number of spheres of sociology and the natural sciences.

However, this does not mean that we are fully exploiting our potential. For example, for no adequate reason, mainly as a result of the USSR Academy of Sciences' passive participation, a lag has developed in the sphere of computer technology. We have paid little attention to scientific instrument building. Our optical industry's efforts have built the world's best 6-meter telescope, the radio industry created the unique USSR Academy of Sciences Radio Telescope-600. We have commissioned the first phase of the Baksan neutrino observatory--there is nothing like it abroad--and many other instruments and installations which have a considerable lead on corresponding world technology.

This demonstrates our immense potential, yet scientific organizations are still insufficiently supplied with instruments and computer and automated research facilities. There are two reasons for this: Lack of organization in scientific organizations, and industry's reluctance to manufacture small batches of complex instruments. This situation must be quickly rectified.

May Science Day become a nationwide review not only of scientists' achievements but also of all that has been created by the homeland's industry for the acceleration of scientific development and practical utilization of its achievements.

SOVIET COSMONAUTS COMPLETE 2 MONTHS ABOARD SPACE COMPLEX

LD251756 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been in orbit aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 research complex for two months. During this period they accomplished a great amount of restorative measures at the station, unloaded the freightship "Progress-5", carried out repair and prophylactic operations with a combined propulsion unit and scientific investigations under their program.

An important place in their program is held by experiments in the study of materials in outer space. Working with the "Splav" installation, they carried out yesterday a new Soviet-French experiment with a view to obtainig a monocrystal of vanadium oxide in the conditions of microgravitation.

To meet the requirements of various branches of science and the national economy, the crew members today continued visual observations of the earth, photographed its surface and the world ocean as well as meteorological phenomena in the earth's atmosphere.

Biological experiments are also being carried on board the complex with the cosmonauts observing the development of plants and maintaining the required conditions in thermostats with biological objects inside. Their daily routine also includes physical exercises on a veloergometer and a complex training.

According to crew reports and telemetered information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 scientific research complex are functioning normally. The medical personnel who keep watch over the cosmonauts' health note with satisfaction that both Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin maintain a high capacity for work and well-being in the course of the entire two-month flight in the conditions of weightlessness.